INDEPENDENT WHIG.

BEINGA

COLLECTION

OF

PAPERS

All written, some of them published,

During the Late

REBELLION.

VOL. IV.

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TO THE

Earl of S----, &c. &c.

My LORD,

F these Papers be of any Use to the Public, they cannot be unacceptable to a public Spirit. I therefore nscribe them to your Lordship. In writing them, in publishing them, in dedicating them, I had, I have, no View but to the Public; no personal Purposes, no narrow Self-interest to ferve; unless it be accounted a selfish Ambition to aim at standing well in the Esteem of one, whom all Men esteem; a Subject of great Rank, great Talents, with fuitable Zeal and Application. What will not fuch Parts nd fuch Activity accomplish? I wish your Lordship Joy of such fair Beginnings:

ginnings: I wish the Public Joy of your Lordship. May your Time and Abilities be ever employed, as they are now employed, for the Benefit of your

Country!

If in so many Occupations, and under so much Fatigue, your Lordship has any Leisure to look into the sollowing Sheets, you will find in them a hearty Concern for Truth and Liberty: If you please to read this short Address, you will find in it a sincere Regard for your Lordship.

You will not therefore, I hope, be surprised to perceive your Patronage requested, for these Reasons only, without your Permission, even without your Knowlege, to a Work composed by one, who, not having the Honour of your Acquaintance, assumes that of publicly subscribing himself,

Your LORDSHIP'S

Most Humble, and

Most Obedient Servant,

The Independent Whig.

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PREFACE.



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HE following Papers were produced, feveral of them occasionally published, during the late Rebellion. Many more are added upon Sub-

ects very interesting to all Protestant

Readers, and all true Englishmen.

THE late Rebellion, like the former, was nurtured and defended by the fame impious Positions, which had been poisoning the Minds of Men for near a Century efore the Revolution; often revived, and onsidently propagated, since the Revolution; and at all times pestilent to Civil Liberty and Human Reason, as well as to Religion. Transubstantiation is not a high-

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er Infult upon Christianity and Common Sense, than are the Doctrines of Indefeasible Hereditary Right, and of unconditional Obedience to the Will of a Royal Madman, impioufly stiled God's Vicegerent, whilst he is violating all the Laws of God, and defacing God's Works. To warrant, by God's Word, fuch godless Flattery and Outrages, was obvious Blasphemy, as it was in the Flatterers to call themselves God's Ministers, or to throw God's Judgments, as they generally did, at all rational and godly Gainfayers. Nor can there be a more manifest Engine of spiritual Mountebankry, in the whole Trade of spiritual Mountebanks, than to monopolize the Terrors of the Lord, and to inflict his Wrath where-ever they point their Spleen. It is the common Track of all Impostors, as well as of all Enthusiasts; the common Theme and Policy of all who claim implicit Belief; the Creed of all implicit Believ-It is indeed the fure Art and Mystery of governing and pillaging Mankind When Men are thoroughly intoxicated and terrified, they are not only eafily enflaved, but rejoice in their Slavery. Such complete Slaves are thenceforward the ready Instruments of universal Slavery, zealous

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THE best Minds, when deluded, are capable of doing the greatest Mischief. In the Work of Persecution (the most impious and most aggravated Wickedness under the Sun) Men of Conscience are often the keenest Destroyers of Men of Conscience: The best Men then murder the best; contrary to their Meaning, and at their own Peril. They think themselves the only true Servants of the Living God, in destroying his only true Servants. They are thus blindly led by Impostors to defy Almighty God out of Zeal for him, and to undo and kill their Brethren out of pure Love to them. Who will ferve Satan lukewarmly, when by it he concludes that he is serving God?

ALL fincere Persecutors are Madmen. Their Fury is bent against Conscience, because Conscience condemns their Fury. Whatever Cause, or Cant, is recommended by holy Men, will by holy Dupes be steemed Holy: And then 'tis glorious to ght for it; it is Martyrdom to die for it. In there be a greater Impostor than the Pope? Yet all good Catholics are Champitons unto Death for him.

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IF

I F in England, and in our English Schools, we could suppose a Spirit so incredibly wicked to reign, that our Youth were taught to be Jacobites there, or, coming thither Jacobites, they were rather further hardened than untaught; that in Places of Learning they were improved in Ignorance; poisoned with impious Principles, by those who taught Religion; and animated to Rebellion and Perjury, by fuch as were largely encouraged, and nobly endowed, to propagate Peace and Loyalty; would it not look as if we were threatened with Perdition as a Nation; and that an utter Dissolution of Society must follow such an utter Dissolution of Religion and Morals? Would it found credible, that fuch shocking Profligacy should be stiled Religion, such godless Profligates the Ministers of God? That fuch profane Falshoods should be derived from the Gospel of Truth; such hellish Frauds from the Simplicity of God's Word; fuch unexampled Cruelty from the Meekness of Christianity; and such endless Darkness and Difficulty be found in the revealed Will of God, by Men who profess themselves called by the Holy Ghos to clear and explain it?

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AN University is an Association of Schools and Schoolmafters: Can any thing e more prepofterous and daring, than for uch Men, Tutors of Boys, Teachers of Words, and dry Science, Men generally aukward and unpractifed in the World, to fet up for governing the World? Laud was a bigotted Priest, raised by a bigotted Prince above himself, and unnaturally aided by him to fet the Mitre above the Crown, in Return for his fetting the Crown above the Law. The Clergy in his time, by his Crast and Assistance, strove to engross all Civil Employments. When Dr. Juxon was made Lord Treasurer; upon this strange Promotion, Mr. Garrard tells ld it Lord Wentworth, Lord Deputy of Ire-Aigaland, "That the Clergy were so elated, dles on joining the white Sleeves to the white That Staff, that they were fure of more ecclerived Gastical Ministers of State; Bishop Wren ellish to be Secretary of State, Bishop Ban-God's roft Chancellor of the Exchequer; and from the Master of the Rolls was proposed to fuch be supplied out of the Clergy." ind in arrard further observes to Lord Wentwho orth, "That they were grown fo foolish Ghof at Oxford, as to have a Question proposed there about the Legality of Ship-A. 3

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" Money; and another Question about the Tumults in Scotland, whether the new

Church Service there was a just Cause of

"Scandal." This was fetting up for Umpire between King and People, or rather over both, and for supreme Legislators*.

In Consequence of this Phrensy, every Parish Priest was a Limb and Mouthsman of the Legislature, or rather a Champion against Law itself. Harrison, Parson of Creek in Northamptonshire, under this Possession, appeared at the Bar of the Common Pleas, and boldly arraigned Judge Hutton, then sitting there, as guilty of High Treason, for giving his Opinion against Ship-Money. This mad Priest, when committed for this Outrage, justified what he had done, as done in Desence of the King's surpreme Power, such as he afferted was

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In the latter End of Queen Anne's Time, when the Jacobite Priests were raging with the Fanaticism of Divine Right in Popish Princes, and the like impious Cant of Faction, a Gentleman of Distinction recommended a young Clergyman to Archbishop Tennison for a small Preferment; and was surprised to heat his Grace ask, with an earnest Look, Whether the young Man had not got the Plague? The old Primate quickly explained himself, by adding; "He has some of the Tokens upon him; he comes from O—d."

held by all Orthodox Divines (special Judges!) to be inherent in the King, who had Power to tax his Subjects in whatever Sums he thought fit -That all Statutes were but Acts of Favour from the King, fuch as he might break or recal at his Pleafure." The fame impious Phrenfy then possessed the Body of the Clergy, or was more impioufly counterfeited by them: For they, at the same time, maintained a Tenet directly contradictory; namely, "That the Clergy had a Power independent upon the Crown." They were obliged to the Revolution, and the Hanever Succession, for restoring the Constitution, Christianity, and common Sense.

OF the same impious Tendency was their implacable Rage against Dissenters, their Fines, Gaols, and penal Laws: -An bfurd, as well as a godless Spirit! They might as rationally have contended for a Uniformity of Faces, Features, and Fashions, as for a Uniformity of Consciences; and a Canon for Conformity of Looks and Dress would have appeared no incredible Stretch f the then Clerical Policy: Nor would it lave proved any unusual Strain of priestly Persuasion, to have heard an Orthodox

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Priest, zealous against private Conscience; cry with Indignation, "Men and Brethren, "why, O stubborn and accursed, change ye not your Stature and Aspect, and "conform yourselves to the Orthodox Standard of Looks and Size, without which there is no Salvation!" The Man who has no Conscience, is qualified

to deal rigorously with Conscience: And no Man is fit to be a Persecutor but an

Impostor or an Enthusiast.

Dr. BYFIELD, a noted Empiric, famous in his Day for haranguing in Coffee-houses upon Religion, and thence gaining a Croud of Customers for his Sal Volatile, used to urge the best Argument that ever was offered for Persecution; "Reason, he said, was an impotent Way " of Conversion; so was Tenderness and " Mercy: Did God Almighty reason with " St. Paul, when he meant to convert " him, or did he spare him? No, says the " Doctor; in order effectually to convince " him, He knock'd bim down." To make this Reasoning complete and unanswerable, the Doctor need only have added, that every Perfecutor has the Power and Wifdom of God; the only Principle that can ground the Claim of Infallibility upon the Claim

of Spiritual Power in mortal Man. is the only confiftent Contradiction, or raher Blasphemy: Any Position short of this is Impudence and Jargon. It is an Indication of being real Papists, yet re-

mouncing Popery.

* FATHER Francis Macedo, a Portuquese Jesuit, famous for Fecundity of Brain and Books, composed a Volume in Praise of the Inquisition; and in it discovers God to have been the first Inquisitor. Under that Character he represents the Almighty fitting upon Adam and Eve, in Paradife; next upon Cain, out of Paradife; afterwards upon the Founders of the Tower of Babel. The discerning Father finds St. Peter to have been an Inquisitor in the New Testament, exercising Inquisitorial Vengeance upon Ananias and Sapphira. He maintains that St. Peter transmitted this Power to the Popes, and they to St. Dominic. So daringly do felfish or crazy Divines find facred Warrant for Rogueries and for Iniquity, too flagrant and barbarous to come from any Spirit but their own, or that of Moloch. As consistent, and not more impious, was the Reasoning of the Thief under Sentence of Death, when he told the Ordinary, that God was the Fa-

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bund laim of ther of Felony; for he had taught the Jews

to rob the Egyptians.

Hell is the last Inquisition of Popery, its last and eternal Penalty for any Offence against the Church: Nor does that Church know a more heinous Offence than Reason and Conscience, except Property and Power in the Hands of the Laity. As Hell is her Inquisition to come, she exercises a temporary Hell in her present Judgments and Tyranny: And for the greater Reinforcement and Terror, the Judgments of God are boldly usurped, and considently applied: — The usual Policy of all pious Crastimen, as well as of those of Rome!

HERE in England, in some former Reigns, when Passive Obedience was the courtly Flattery of pious Sycophants, when Self-defence was Rebellion, and Truth was Treason, Divine Judgments were denounced against all who contradicted the Blasphemers Strains in Fashion. Did a lawless Sentence pass by a corrupt Tribunal upon a worthy Man, obnoxious to the Court? It was a Judgment upon him, for having maintained Law against arbitrary Will, and preferred equal and manly Liberty to beastly Vassalage. The Verdict of a packed Jury, the Breath of a servile Lawyer, the Displeasure

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tews of an angry Tyrant, were all the Heralds of Wrath Divine; and the God of Mercy was represented as afflicting and crushing ery, is best Servants. Every Patriot was a ence Republican; all Republicans were Rebels; urch all Rebels were damned. Conscientious ason Men were Fanatics: Rational Inquirers wer ell is were Freethinkers: Both Sorts were out of the Pale of the modish Orthodoxy, and es a therefore in the Clutches of Satan. For ents the most trifling Pleasure and Humours of leins of fuch Divines, the Divine Judgments were feen inflicted: Men have died before their ap-Time for not making Bows at Church, ious and broken their Legs in a Frost, or lost e! their Eyes by an Inflammation, or their mer Children in the Small Pox, or their Lands in the hen Law-fuit, or their Cattle in the Murrain. or a Ditch; all for obstinately refusing to was perceive Sanctity in a Garment, though nced worn by a Prieft; or in a Table, though ners placed at the most religious End of the pass Church; or in Forms and Repetitions, howlan, ever established by human Laws, and dedglared to be decent and edifying by learned ned Men, listed to prove them lawful. rred

> I HAVE largely, I hope clearly, difcoursed in the sollowing Sheets, of the Rashness and Folly of playing thus wan-

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tonly with the Divine Judgments. Let me add here, that the Application of God's Judgments is generally a Contradiction to the Character of his Wifdom, and Justice, and Goodness, and indeed of all his Attributes: It is furely an Infult upon all the Reason of Man. But Enthusiasts consider themselves as the only Favourites of God, and his Providence only exerted for them. Pious Impostors only attend to the Gratification of their Craft and Passions. The Mate of a Ship impioufly affronted a Catholic Missionary on board, by questioning the Truth of a Miracle wrought by the Parings of St. Francis's Toe-nails. The Missionary threatened the Mate with some Divine Vengeance, which foon overtook the unbelieving Blasphemer; for in some Weeks after he fell over a Gun, and broke his Shin. The Missionary perceived a dreadful Judgment in this small Accident, and glorified St. Francis. The holy, hot Fanatic was convinced, that the Almighty was as angry at the Mate as he himfelf himself was: The blind Monk thought, that he himself only saw clearly. But the Jefuits in India, Men of Science, and profeffed Astronomers, were great Knaves, and wilful Impostors, when they urged an Eclipse Le

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Eclipse of the Sun as a Miracle wrought in favour of their Mission, and a Judgment ent against Gainsayers.

It was a very curious Judgment which a holy Minister of the Kirk saw falling upon a Lady in his Parish. He had pressed her to drink a Glass of his Raisin-Wine: She found it sour, made Faces at it, but drank it, and got the Colic. The Lord bath visited her, quoth his Gravity, for turning up her Nose at God's good Creature. So he called his bad Vinegar.

THERE is no End of Disputes and Heats upon Religious Subjects, of great or of fmall Moment. Every Man's Way of Worship is best in his own Opinion; and all are, or feem, in some Sort defensible. Let every Man enjoy his own. If he be in Earnest in it, he cannot offend that Divine Being, who, having created us all frail, will make Allowances for human Frailties. The Man who prays from the Heart, furely cannot offend him, in whatever indelicate Language he does it. The Man who has studied a politer Phrase, must please him by fludying to please him: But let him not condemn another, who exercises equal Devotion in a ruder Stile.

PLINY the Orator, in his Panegyric upon Trajan, has made a just Distinction upon this Head, fuch a one as would have done Credit to our fquabbling Divines, and even cured them of their Squabbling. had they been bleffed with as much Temper and Difcernment as this candid Heathen. He mentions it "as worthy of Ob-" fervation, that the Deities themselves are " not fo much delighted with elegant " Strains of Speech from those who wor-" ship them, as with Probity and Devout-" nefs." He adds, "That fuch who fre-" quent their Temples with righteous and " fincere Hearts, are better accepted there, "than they who offer composed Forms." Animadverto etiam Deos ipsos non tam accuratis adorantium Precibus, quam Innocentia et Sanctitate lætari; gratioremque existimari qui Delubris eorum puram castamque Mentem, quam qui meditatum Carmen intulerit.

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PLINY speaks the Voice of Reason, concerning the Manner of Worshiping the Divine Being: And sound Reason is always a sound Rule, the only Rule to know his Will, when he has given us no other. With any Mode of Worship composed by God, every reasonable Man will com-

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comply. With Forms composed by Men, he obliges no Man to comply. Private onscience is the safest Guide. Every Thing is sinful to those who think it sinful. No fincere Christian, therefore, can be a Schismatic: In joining in a Worship which his Heart condemns, he condemns himself, and God will condemn him. Every Christian is the best Judge, what it is that does, or that does not, edify him.

To fay that Forms are effential, is as ridiculous, as it would be uncharitable to fay, that we cannot be faved without them. The Nonjuring Part of the Jacobite Clergy (perhaps the most innocent Part of them) maintain a most absurd, antichristian, and fanatical Position, that without the Form of a Bishop's Hand, no Man, however pious or learned, can preach the Gospel, or administer the Ordinances; and that whoever has passed through that Form, however ignorant or wicked, is a Minister of Christ. Neither can this Form be obtained, without an awful Declaration, which I doubt no Man in his Senses could make, with a fafe Conscience, "that in applying for it he is called by the Hoty Ghoft."

By what certain Proof can any Ma know, that he has this Call? Whoever af ferts it, is a bold Man: Whoever believe him, is a credulous Man. It has been often the Cant of Hypocrites, often th Cry of Fanatics. Men do not need a extraordinary Call from God, to get Livelihood, to accumulate Wealth, and to raise their Rents. Their Care and In dustry to serve themselves do not infer a immediate Commission from him. The humble, the charitable Christian makes m such high Claims. Selfish, fierce, and am bitious Profesfors, generally do. Had tha hot-headed Zealot, Dr. Sacheverel, and Call from Heaven to revile the Govern ment, and rail at Protestant Dissenters Whoever wants a meek Spirit, cannot have God's Spirit, a Spirit always pur and peaceable. Wrath, and Pride, and Railing, are fure Marks of an oppositi Spirit. By their Fruits you shall know If their Hearts be haughty and uncharitable, their Behaviour imperious their Language paffionate, or petulant their Call is manifeltly not from God, but from their own ungodly Passions.

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I T wants little Discernment to conclude, that any Man, manifestly addicted to this World.

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World, came not from that above, and that he cannot be a proper Instrument for errying other Men thither. He who is bitter and peevish towards Men, and treats any Man with Rancour or Indecency, is only the Herald of his own Wrath and Illmanners, and can never be an Advocate for Truth or Religion: It is base enough to vent his Spite, and display his favage Breeding; and 'tis foolish enough to think, by doing fo, to ferve or entertain Mankind: But it is downright Affurance or Craziness, to warrant his Brutality and Spleen with the unnatural Pretence of God's Glory, or the Love of Truth. When I fee Abuse, Illnature, and Infolence, in the Writings of a Divine, I consider him as a Layman spoiled, and pity any Cause in such Hands. Saucy Language and Invective are not apt to convince: They prove nothing but an angry Spirit, and an ill-bred Man. Railing for Truth and Religion is a backward Way of propagating either. What would a fensible Pagan say of such fierce Writers, but that they were pious Wasps; not Preachers, but Scolders of the Word? Surely Good-nature (to fay nothing of Good-breeding) is inseparable from Christianity; nor can that be Religion, which

wants Meekness and Humanity. But as Superstition is a Substitute for Religion and Virtue, and easily practifed by the most vitious; Scurrility and Wrath pass with Enthusiasts for Zeal; and they assume a high Character, whilst they act a mean

Part in a vulgar Strain.

As to the Doctrines combated in the following Papers, the Doctrines of Popery, or those taken from Popery, and tending to support it, I think it of infinite Concern to Society to have them clearly displayed and exposed; fince they strike at the very Being, at least at the Well-being, of Society. They manifestly debauch weak Heads, and inflame weak Minds. They are the Pillars and Prompters of Superstition. What Friend, Follower, or Well-wisher, would the Pope, or King James, or the Descendants of King James, have found in these Kingdoms, but for the Prevalence and Poison of such Doctrines, the Cant of Infallibility, and of Indefeasible Hereditary Right, and other fuch factious, fenfeless By-words of Superstition and Party?

I HOPE I have demonstrated, how repugnant to Religion, to Liberty and Property; indeed, how frightful to Britons, and all Rational Men, the Pretentions of

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King James and of Popery are; Pretenfins evidently founded upon Impiety, aud, and endless Contradictions. Can ere be higher Nonsense, or a stronger Doctrine of Impiety and Immorality, than that any Man has any Right to violate a Trust; nay, that such Right is Hereditary and Unalienable? It might be maintained, and maintained with higher Confiltency, that if the Arch-fiend were mortal, and had Descendants, he and they would be intitled to Hereditary, Satanic Misrule in the Kingdom of Darkness. He is originally from Heaven, and justly bamined elsewhere: He and his Fellow-fiends, ever raging against the Divine Being, for their just Expulsion and Torment, are faid to be inceffantly plotting and striving for Re-admission, and consequently for overturning all the Laws and Government of Heaven. Were any of the Inhabitants there, infenfible and unworthy of their happy Lot, disposed to join in the horrid Treason, yould they not merit the fame Vengeance?

THE most promising Method of makeng People Jacobites, is to make them apists; and then no Nonfense can shock hem. It will be then fafe, nay, acceptble, to tell them, that King James is a

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ruling Hierarch above, complimented with a larger Dominion in the Sky, than what he lost below it. Nor would such a Position be more absurd and incredible than what Pope Leo (distinguished and worshiped in the Roman Church, by the Title of Saint Leo) has afferted; namely, that God has taken St. Peter into the Fellowship of the Indivisible Trinity. Neither is this Blasphemy and Impossibility more glaring than those of Transubstantiation, of the Pope's Infallibility, &c. &c.

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IF King James had Numbers adhering to his Cause, the Thing is not strange, nor without Example. Faction, and Fraud, and Superstition, can always do Wonders amongst the Populace every-where: The Death of Nero, that Imperial Butcher, and Monster in all Bestiality, though it was a Bleffing to the Roman Empire, and a Relief to Mankind, was lamented by the Rabble at Rome, and long lamented. Nay, they treated him as a Deity, reared Altars to him, and appointed him Sacrifices and ministring Priests. Neither was Nero a worse Character than several of the Popes, and Popish Saints. I think King James was believed to have worked Miracles when he. with

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he was dead: Probably he may, in time, be fainted. He had many Qualifications for an eminent Popish Saint, small Capabity, blind Credulity, Zeal without Knowlege, above all Oaths and Faith to Heretics, devoted to all the Calls of Popery, and to all the Craft of Popish Priests.

EVERY genuine Papist must hate every heretical Government, consequently this Government. Every converted Papist is therefore an Enemy to the Government. Disaffection prompted by Bigotry, and the Crast of Impostors, is the most dangerous Disaffection. He must be a Traitor at the Peril of his Salvation: What can be a stronger Motive? This shews the dangerous Tendency, and mischievous Effect, of separating Religion from Reason; as such Separation makes Men Dupes to Deceivers; who, where-ever Reason is consulted, or Religion is interpreted by Reason, can never mislead those who adhere to either.

I BLESS God, no Time was ever known which afforded Reason more Scope, or Concience more Ease, than the present Time; very improper Time, therefore, for the ate Adventurer. Had he come in an Age when Gods and Heroes sprang out of the Earth; when Goddesses courted or stole the

the Embraces of Men, who, though mor tal, were beautiful and strong; and when a jolly Trojan could rival Mars; had he arrived amongst a People void of Eyes and Laws, and affured them, "That he had no " come from afar for their Good; that he " was a near Relation of Jupiter, the chie pri
"Ruler of the Skies, who, out of Kind is " was a near Relation of Jupiter, the chie " ness to the Nation, had fent this his " Kinfman to be their King;" he might En perhaps have found Admission from a fed People living in Blindness, and prone to Su lic perstition. But to come recommended by ber the Pope, the Enemy of our Religion, ner by France, the sworn Foe to our Liberty for and Laws; or to recommend himself, as mo the Grandson of King James; was to frighten, rather than to gain, free and discerning Protestants, who hated Popery and France, had bravely expelled King James as a Bi-to got, and an Oppressor, and solemnly abjured for ever all his Popish Descendants.

WONDERFUL is the Force, rather the em Enchantment of Party. It finds Crimes the in Virtues, when Virtue is against Party: It fees Virtue in Crimes, where Crimes favour Party. At best, it lessens the Horfor of the most horrible Crimes. What also can be more fo, than unprovoked Difaf-

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mor fedion, Perjury, and Rebellion? Compared when with those, what are Felony and Robbery nad he more than venial Offences? Yet many, who yes and alphor Robbers and Felons, pay great Hohe had nour to Traitors, and justify Perjury and that he Treason: Whilst a Person forsworn in a he chie private Cause, in which one Man suffers, Kind is detested, a Person who takes a salse his his out to the Community, and is thence an might Enemy to every Man in it, is often caref-rom a fed, and deemed the more worthy of pub-to Su lie Trust for betraying the Public: Numded by bers defend the dreadful Treachery: Geigion; neral Practice makes it at least less hideous, iberty sometimes popular. I have heard of fafelf, a mous Communities, where Oaths to the fright. Government were never forgiven, when erning taken to be kept, but popular when bro-france, ken as soon as taken; and taken in order a Bi to be broken. Yet a more harmless Chaly ab. racter, that of a Knight of the Post, was by no means honourable there, unless when ner the employed for the Service of Party; and Party: what can, alarm Society more, than fuch Crimes Party: What can be more threatening to Hor. Sciety, than fuch Practices? What more What alarming to Protestants, than the Advances Difaf. of Popery? WHAT-

WHATEVER favours the Progress of Popery, must be dreadful to all fincere to all thinking Protestants. What can be more fo, than the bold and impious Claim in Priests to save and to damn; or, indeed to do any thing, which any Man elfe cannot do, when called or permitted by the Civil Power? This is downright Popery the very Pith and Vitals of Popery. Who ever afferts it, is at best an unsound Prote stant, a Papist without the Name, or per haps the Intention. Apostolic Succession is another wild Claim maintained by fud visionary Men, Protestants in Name: A Claim to fucceed the Apostles in being ve ry unlike the Apostles; not in working Mi racles; not in wandering over the World in Poverty, Humility, Diffress, and Dan ger, to preach the Gospel where it is no known; but in telling People over and ove what they already know; in uttering Word which any Man may utter; in reading Book which any Man may read; in performing Actions which any Man may perform; and in deriving great Revenues, Pride and Pomp from the poor, humble, despised Apoltles. Neither is the Craziness and Contradiction of fuch a Claim the world Part of it. It is the Broadway to Popery

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and is Popery. Without deriving themlelves from Rome, they think that they cannot derive themselves from the Apostles. To be thoroughly confistent, they must go back to Rome. Whoever allows Apostolic Succession to the Church of Rome, condemns Protestants, declares them Schismains, and himself to be no Protestant.

THIS Claim of Apostolic Succession, at best wild and false, comes with the better Grace from the Church of Rome, as that Church pretends to work Miracles: Power which she proves by afferting it, and by curfing all fuch as deny it. the proves Transubstantiation, Infallibility, and all her other Nonfense, and pious Impossibilities. In truth, all her priestly ower, all Power over the Soul, except that of rational Conviction, implies Infallibility, and is downright Nonfense, or downright Craft. These are the great Props Word of Popery. What can never be proved, ought never to be believed. What will bear Examination, ought to be rejectabsolutely, or must be swallowed imitly. How can the Heart of Man fent to what the Mind of Man cannot conceive? Lay aside your Reason, and be opery

and we will shew you rare Sights. Yet this is the Spirit and Strain of Popery, and a fuch as embrace its Principles, without adopting or owning its Name. Widely opposite is the Principle of genuine Protestants; "Nothing to be admitted without Evidence; no Evidence inconsister with Reason."

Bur, dropping all further Pursuit of the Subject here, I leave my Readers to the own Reslections upon it, and upon ever other Subject handled in the ensuing Papers: In them I hope they will find no thing unworthy of a good Protestant, and

good Subject.

Ir amongst one Sort of Readers Is har some Enemies, it is my Missortune, but their Fault. In all my Writings I has treated Religion, not only with Decend but with true Respect; as I have Superstion, Bigotry, and ecclesiastical Crast, with Freedom; since these are the Bane of Reson, and consequently of Religion, which is always perverted and lost when Reason is banished. Where this great Standard all Things is gone, the Fraud and Interest of particular Men become the general Law, and ensure the Bondage of all Men Whe

When Men, interested in disguising Reli-

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ion, interested in making it subservient their own Ends and Passions, cannot defend their religious Opinions by Reason, they will facrifice the Reason of all Men to their Opinions: And then they need not reason, but hang and burn. Power in Things purely spiritual, is and must be spritual, or rather secular Tyranny. Whoever can persuade others, that what, he avs comes from God, that what he does is warranted by God, fets himself up for God, and becomes in Effect the Object of their Worship. From this wild Claim, dreadful and mif-shapen as it is, the Roman Babel hath arisen, with all the bloated, the barbarous and contagious Train of Impofture and Tyranny; the People blind, chained, and starving; their Masters gorged and triumphant, and Christianity turned into Cant, Commerce, Juggling and Cruel-And the fame Claim would have eve? where the same Effect, to exterminate ligion, and to inflave Men. It is the reat Foundation, as of Popery, so of Manetism, and of all Imposture, of all spiual Empire. UPON this Subject, where nothing too

frong can be faid, I have faid no more

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than what many of the Clergy have said; no more than what all the Clergy have submitted to, declared, and sworn. I have written against all Clerical Power: They have renounced it upon Oath. Can they be decently offended with me, for justifying their Oath, and them for taking it? I have done no more than the ablest and best of their Body, and consequently the greatest Ornaments to it, Chillingworth, Tillotson, Whitchcot, Burnet, Wake, with many more venerable Fathers, some still remaining, have done.

WHOEVER maintains contrary Principles, is not a true Member of this Protestant Church, is not a good Subject.

I HAVE dealt freely with Superstition, which is religious Fear without Ground, and religious Folly without End, an Indignity to the Deity, a Forfeiture of right Reason, and an utter Departure from true Religion: None but such as are Slaves to Superstition, or would gain by Superstition, can be offended with me, for exposing so odious, so gross, so dangerous, an Evil.

I HAVE dealt freely with Bigots, sour, narrow Men, who would contract the noble diffusive Spirit of Christianity, would make the Deity delight, as they do, in

Peevish-

na da B va ca te Previshness, Grimace and Jargon, in Cant and Sound, in Sternhold and Hop-

I HAVE been free, very free with the Persecutor, that is, with the Bigot in Wrath, and armed to destroy: An infernal Instrument under a celestial Disguise, damning human Souls, butchering human Bodies, yet blasphemously preaching Salvation and Mercy. What a diabolical Groupe of Hypocrify, Cruelty, and atheistical Zeal! Whoever would influence or alter religious Opinions, by Gaols and Fines, or, which is a further Strain of the fame impious Policy, by Torture and Execution, ath already renounced the Spirit of Chri-Minity, disowned Conscience, mocks God, defies himfelf, and proclaims everlading War amongst Men.

THESE are the three pestilent Foes which I have chiefly attacked, Superstition, its Child Bigotry, and the baneful Issue of both, Persecution. Can three more surious, more desolating Curses, visit those who dwell upon the Earth? What Hack they would make, is notorious from hat they have made. In being a declared nemy to these, I am but a Champion for Religion, and human Society; and there-

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fore a good Subject in Church and State I have never used any Clergyman indecently, much less any of them ill; however fome of them have used me. With many of-them I live upon good Terms: Nor would I hurt even those, who have fo little of the Gospel Spirit as to hur others for differing from them. I fincere ly regard our religious Establishment Though far from perfect, it is the best I know: I truly esteem all the worthy Members of it; all who have the Temper of Christians, and the Manners of Gentlemen. As to those who distinguish themfelves by Scurrility and Perjury (if there be any fuch); Men who pervert the Dignity of Preaching into Scolding; who take Oaths to the Government, and act like Traitors to it; no one who regards God and the Government, can reverence them: What good Christian, what loval Subject can?

To conclude this Head, I shall take upon me to aver, That, in whatever I have written of the Church and the Clergy, I have the Bible, Reason, the Law of the Land, together with the best, and most learned, of the Clergy, on my side. State indehow-With erms: have hur ncerement. best I rorthy Tem-Genthemthere Dignitake t like God God

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must caution, and affure my Readers, that, whatever Afperity they find in these Papers against Popery, I bear no Ill-will, not the least Difgust, to the Person of any Popist, nor would I hurt any Papist for being fuch. Some of them are my Friends; I know many worthy, many well-bred, Men amongst them; and I am forry from my Soul, to fee any of them subject to the Witchcraft of their Religion, to the blinding Influence of their Priefts, and to fo furious a Faith. I would gladly reconcile them to this free, this mild Government, by befeeching them to confider, how differently every Popish Government ules Protestants, from what this Government uses Papists; that every Man in every Country thinks bis own Religion as anod as they think theirs: And then what would be the dreadful, the barbarous and desolating Consequence, if every Man were to punish every Man for any Religion ? Return out that of try and had

I would likewise observe to my Readers, that, whatever I have said against Non-sidence, I heartily esteem many Non-sidents. The thing is surely liable to Censure and Complaint. But Exceptions may be allowed for Men of superior Me-

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rit. In fuch Merit I always comprise Mo turn deration, mutual Charity, and universal and Benevolence; Principles which I perceive alm with Pleasure prevailing amongst the pre desp fent Clergy. The chief amongst them so Mar Conscience and Character, despise the Nar inde rowness, the unchristian Fierceness, and I ha Party Spirit, so long and so lamentable grie reigning amongst their Predecessors, per who verting and poisoning most Part of the contractions. Nation, reviling and perfecuting the other Con maintaining Systems of Craziness and Con tradiction, mistaking Rage and Nonsens pro for Religion, and fathering upon the Got Pow of Wisdom Priestly Folly, Fanaticism, and Pow Dreams.

I never had any Quarrel to any Clergy than man, who had none to Conscience and the is Government; and I desire to keep Peace Year with all of them, who keep their Oaths Cry Even to fuch as have used me scurrilously only I have made no suitable Returns, nor any tury Return but that of Pity and Silence, with rag my unfeigned good Wishes, that, if the the would not condescend to the Temper of emi Christians, they would at least aspire to the have Language and Decency of Gentlemen Neither do I boast of such Forbearance as Matter of Merit. I bless God, it is na

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se Mo tural to me. I should be very sorry to be diversal and y at any worthy Man: I should be erceive at med to be angry at a worthless and me pre despicable Man: Hatred I bear to no ern so Man. Personal Distaste is an unmanly, to Nar indeed a scandalous Motive for writing. It, and I have no Disgust to Papists, but should entably grieve to see Popery increase. That Men, to, per who call themselves Protestants, should of the contribute to that Increase, is a melancholy other Consideration: The Fact is too true.

on fense promotes Popery: Whoever contends for the God Power in Priests, is an Advocate for the m, and Papal Power: Whoever afferts, that Presultants (that is, Protestants) are worse than Papists, is himself no Protestant; nay, and the is directly serving the Cause of Popery. Peace Yet this has been the Style, and constant Oaths Cry, of those, who called themselves the dously only true Churchmen, for more than a Centor and tury; and by it they have directly encouraged weak People (and, God knows, in these Points most People are weak) to the per of the promoted the Popish Cause much lemen more successfully, than all the secret Popish Misionaries have been able, or ever will is nate able, to do, by all their mean Converts

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XXXIV PREFACE.

cheated or bribed into Popery in Landard Corners, chiefly from Stables, Sculpries, and the Rabble.

PANEGYRICS upon Popery by Presentant-Divines, have been a common, na a fashionable Monster: Writings again Popery by the same Hands (for the Monster too has sometimes, nay, ofte been seen) were not so monstrous. A Epicure, who praises Luxury, or an I dulgence in Meats, Drinks, and Wome may very consistently blame, and excepto, particular Dishes, Liquors, and Ladie yet be still a thorough Epicure.

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NUMBER I.

A View of the Romish Church, in her Heads, Theology, Canons, Miracles, and Saints; taken chiefly from her own Writers and Champions.



Am well pleased with the seasonable public Zeal against the double-headed Tyranny with which we are threatened. I therefore here present the Public with such a Display of Popery.

as may ferve to rouse the most stupid and lukewarm Protestants, and undeceive Papists, who are kept by their Priests from the true Knowege of it.

According to the Popish Historians, and ends the Testimony of the best and ablest Pop Writers, no Throne, no Pagan Throne, was ensilled with such Monsters of Immorality as a Papal Throne; Monsters most detestably with in themselves, and the constant Authors of wersal Wickedness, Imposture, Delusion, Oppsion, Robbery, Tyranny, Murder, and Massac pestilent Enemies to all good Men, and to whever was good in the World.

THESE Popes even bear Testimony against another: Stephen VII. thought his Predece Formosus so horrid a Criminal, that he had houlled out of his Grave, and his Body thrown the Tyber. Stephen himself was strangled a Criminal equally horrible.

Popery, to which he often facrifices Truth who History, declares Pope Sergius to have been to most abominable of Men, living in a Brothel, page cularly with two celebrated Harlots, Mother to be Daughter, who governed the Pope, and the Ros Church, and made the most of both. By once the these Harlots he had a Son, who came to be by the Name of John XI.; a Pope who lived Incest with his own Mother. Her Name Marozia, a Lady of uncommon Fortune, Mist all To two Popes, one of them her Son.

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and er HN XII. professed the Black Art, and paid Divine Worship to Venus and Jupiter: He debauched Ladies on the Steps of the Altar, and was famous for all diabolical Excesses. fernal Father of Christendom was deposed by a Council fummoned and supported by the Em-Oppr peror Otho. A Deposition which the same keen Maffac Churchman Baronius is not ashamed to censure to wh as an Act of Presumption, as passing Judgment, upon one whom no Man on Earth had a Right to gainft Judge. So that he was accounted a regular and had by genuine Pope; and if he was, why may not the worst and most accursed Being be one?

rown BONIFACE VII. murdered Benedict VI. gled in order to succeed him; and they were commonly expelling and butchering one another. ocate ardinal Benno mentions one Gerard Brazets Truth who was appointed and paid as Poisoner-General been to the Holy See, and who poisoned Seven or thel, pi Eight Popes, at the Instigation of such as wanted other to be Popes. These Popes were in Truth such the Ron Sons of Perdition, that even Baronius owns By one the End of the World to have been then to be Per thought at hand, as no Time had produced fuch

no lived Monsters, and so many Scenes of Horror." Name THE famous Hildebrand, Gregory VII. filled e, Mist all Germany with Blood, and Fire, and Famine; and carried every Curfe of human Tyranny, and diabolical Pride, as far as they could go. Matthew

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Paris, a Papist and Ecclesiastic, calls Innoe III. a Lion in Cruelty, and a Blood-sucker Avarice. Observe, that this was the Pope woppressed and p'undered this poor Nation so hand so unmercifully, during the miserable Resof Henry III. Benedict XII. purchased a Los Condition and Beauty from her Family so much ready Money. She was Sister to the condition to the condition and beauty from her Family so much ready Money. She was Sister to the condition and Beauty from her Family so much ready Money. She was Sister to the condition and Petrarch. Lucretia, Daughter to A ander VI. was likewise his Mistress, and Mistro his Son Casar Borgia, as also Wife to another this Sons,

--- Pontificis Filia, Sponsa, Nurus.

INNOCENT VIII. left Sixteen Child I need not fay, all spurious; for no Pope marry. Leo X. boasted "what Treasure" Church had derived from the Fable of Child Paul III. not only lay with his Daughter, but, have her all to himself, poisoned her Husband.

CAN That be the Church of God, which fuch Heads? Does it become the Champion that Church to reproach the Reformation as rived from the Lewdness of Harry VIII.? A can the humble and merciful Jesus own polluted, such bloody Successors? Have such pal, such worldly, and such devilish Abomination any thing to do with Religion, or spin Character.

Characters, but to disgrace and extirpate

IF we descend from the Heads of that Church to her great Champions and Supports, the Schoolmen; the Extravagancies and Fooleries of the latter are incredible. They are the Metaphysics of the Heathen Philosopher Aristotle, prostitured to maintain the lying Claims of Churchmen: What is incredible, is explained by what is impossible; and what is impossible, is maintained by what is unintelligible: Imposture is founded upon Subtleties: Nonsense defended by Sophistry; 'Contradiction by Names and Authority; and a monstrous Theology is recommended under barbarous Here follow a few of the important Terms. Points there discussed, "Whether it be possible for the Deity to become feminine? Whether the Foreskin of our Saviour (cut off in Circumcifion) be yet taken in the Eucharist, where he is supposed to be swallowed Whole? Whether the Body of Christ comes into the Elements of Bread and Wine by the way of 4 Deduction, or of Re-production; or if his Body had been made of Flint, how it could " have been crucified?"

THESE are some of the deep Questions ongst their principal Theologians, and are called Divinity; as if the further from Common

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Sense, the nearer to Religion; and the more m thall the more Orthodox.

THE Catholic Canons are of a Piece w the Catholic Theology, shameless, immoral, extravagant. It is a System of Chimeras, extra ed from the Authority and Writings of old Po by and Doctors; the Dreams and Distinctions of dants, and the Decretals of deligning Pontiffs, up against the Civil Law, Reason and Moral They affert, for instance, that Meum and Tim and the Ascertaining of Property, was introdu by Injustice and Violence; and that, accord to the wifest of all the antient Sages, all Things common amongst Friends, especially Wom That the Crimes and Failings of the Pope an and excusable, as the Robberies committed by Hebrews upon the Egyptians. By the same! clefiaftical Laws, and for the fake of Ecclefiaft Men, Lewdness and Adultery are treated rate as Levities than Crimes, and stiled lucky Adw Fr tures, Leve peccatum, & quod Galli von en BONAM FORTUNAM, Gallantries.

THE Miracles of Rome are fo numerous a and impudent, fo ridiculous, and fo impossible, to Protestants, as well as sensible Turks and Heatha the would think them invented to difgrace the Ron D Church, did not the Roman Church avow and firm them; none of them performed before Bo retics, who only want them, but only before [pi

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more n tholies, who want them not; never worked in Public to render them uncontefted, but in Corners and Chapels, as if on purpose to raise Suspicion about them.

In the Lives of the Popish Saints, all published by Authority, are found the following Miracles gravely afferted, with a Thousand others equally ridiculous: The Bleffed Virgin vifiting Friers in the Night: Fesus Christ playing at Cards with a Nun in her Cell, courting Nuns, and marrying introdu Nuns, his Virgin Mother being the Match-maker: accord Beafts and Birds adoring the Hoft: The Devil Things beating Testimony for the Church against Here-Wom ties An Oven heated with Snow by St. Patrick; Pope an and Pound of Honey converted into a Pound ed by of Butter, to please his Nurse: St. Anthony famel preaching to the Fishes, St. Francis to the Beasts; celefiast and neither Congregation willing to depart, till ated rate the Saints had bleffed them: The wet Habits of ky Adw Friers hung upon the Sun-beams: The Monks lli vou entertained in Heaven under the Bleffed Virgin's Robes: A Nun sweetening a Vessel of sour Wine, perous a and her Image upon an empty Tub filling it with ffible, to Oil, and continuing it full for some Months, for Heath the Use of the Convent: St. Dominic forcing the the Rom Devil, in the Shape of a Monkey, to hold his ow and Cordle, till Satan's Fingers were burnt to the before Bone: A Ship carrying the Body of a dead Saint, before piloted by a Raven, for many Leagues: The tholi . Bleffed

Bleffed Virgin's fuccessful Dispute with somel vils in Behalf of a lewd Priest, who had be affiduous in his Devotions to her.

THESE strange Dreams, full of Nonsenses Blasphemy, are the great Proofs, that the Ron Church is the true Church. But these Foole and Frauds, however subversive of Religion, the genuine Marks of Imposture, are pardonal in comparison of her bloody and persecutings rit, the Consequence of her cruel want of Chan the most fignal Christian Virtue. She damns who are not of her horrid Communion, and m ders, or would murder, all that she damns; W ness her universal Practice, and constant Ma cres, at Paris, in Ireland, her Crusades against best Christians, the daily Fires of the Inquisit and the Burnings in Smithfield, especially un Queen Mary.

BE warned, O Protestants; continue what are, Christians and Freemen: Your All is Stake, Liberty, Property, Conscience: Abb the Harlot, and oppose the Tool of the Harlot.



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NUMBER II.

In Idea of the French Government. The Spirit of Popery, how terrible to Protestants,

HERE offer some further Thoughts upon Popery; as also upon the French Government. Ours is a Government by Laws: Theirs is a Government by Will. By whatever Prefaces or Pretences the King recommends his Laws bis own Will and Pleasure is the last and fromgest: This is his constant Stile to his Parlia. ment, which is only an Affembly of the Judges of the feveral Courts of Justice, all the King's immediate Creatures, created by him, paid by him, and commanded by him. The General States of the Realm, representing the Kingdom, and refembling our Parliaments, are long fince laid alide there. The King has no other Rule or Limention in raising Money, formerly raised only by the States, than his Humour and Passions, or thole of his Ministers. A mean Capacity, or B 5

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want of Capacity, Royal Folly, or Royal Frem are no Disqualifications. His Will is still is cred, however extravagantly or stupidly exerted and still his Pleasure is his Law.

HENRY IV. with all his great Abilitishad no more Power than his weak Son Lean XIII. nor was ever half so copiously flatters. His Grandson, Lewis XIV. had he studied give Proof (as indeed he needed not) how he resembled his Grandsather, could not had done it more effectually than in his revoking the Edict of Nantz: An Act of such inimital Treachery, as could not be charged upon the most faithless Pagan Princes; of such prodigion Cruelty, as was never matched by Nero; of such amazing Folly, as would have put the Emper Claudius out of Countenance.

This too shews fully, how little the Promisand Oaths of Popish Princes are to be relied a They are rather Snares and Wiles, and what they are most plausible, and sound the stronger generally infer the most Danger. He had nonly frequently ratified that facred Edict, white was the inviolable Band of the inward Peace France, but in all his Infringements of it (white might proceed from his Weakness, or the suddolous Advice of his Ministers) he always declared, that he would preserve it inviolable.

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DID not our late King James fay, and promile, and fwear every Thing, take every Oath, submit to every Engagement; yet the next Moment violate them all openly, as if they had been Words of Course, by which he had meant nothing but Deceit and Infult? I will be bold to add, an alarming Proof how little Protestants can trust any Security or Assurance from Papists, that, had King James been sincere and willing to observe his Oaths and Promises, his Religion, or, which is the same thing, his Priests, who led him by his Bigotry, would not have permitted What was an Oath to the Cause of Religion? And why should he, how durst he, keep an Oath fo pernicious to the Church, and given for the Security and Success of Heresy? Such Resoning, from the Keepers of his Conscience, would have convinced him of the great Guilt of observing an Oath to Heretics, and of the great Merit of breaking it. It was Lawful, and even Politic, to take it, as by it he lulled his Protestant Subjects into Security; but it was abfolutely necessary, and his Duty, to break it, as it was injurious to his Friends the Papifts, and ob-Aructed the Growth of Popery.

THE Question is not, Whether it be a Docine of Popery, to keep no Faith with Heretics? I think it a needless Question: The proper Quetion is, Whether the Papists have ever done it,

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at least upon Principle, or longer than Time Q and Necessity forced them? History and un Properties Experience are Demonstrations, that the Assure never did.

Bush

THE Edict of Nantz, the wife Work of Hem Prot the Great, was an Eye-fore to the Papists from Big the Beginning, though the furest and only Reher medy for the long and furious Civil Wars alhar France; but Bigotry was too strong for publiagain Peace, for Christian Charity, and all huma Wildom. The Extirpation of Protestants, how Subj ever accompanied with War and Desolationstance was the great Point in View, and the affiduouPrin Drift of Papists. The perpetual Pursuit of themain Court (constantly Bigotted after the Death Reli Henry) was therefore to destroy that perpetualize Edict; for fuch it was in the Name, Tenorviles and Defign of it. After continual Breaches madePerf in it, Lewis XIV. had the Honour to finish in butt Destruction, when he found, that the Bigotry and Perjury, and Tyranny of King James, co-ope Defi rating with his own, made it fafe for him to do fre it. Yet James was not then ashamed to contend for Liberty of Conscience to all Sects here, on he purpose to enable Popery to devour them all and A black Snare, worthy of that Religion, but easiby feen through, and frustrated with great Spirit heir by those whom it was spread to destroy.

and un Protestants; gave them all fair Words, and Royal that the Afformers; then made it the great and constant

Bufinels, nay, the Glory of her Reign, to burn of Hem Protest ents. She proved so faithless and surious pists from Bigos, that the most bloody Bigot of his Time, only Reher Husband, Philip II. was, or pretended to be, Wars inshamed of her Fury, and bore his Testimony.

or publiagainst it.

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I huma The Behaviour of that perjur'd Tyrant to his its, how Subjects in the Low Countries, is another Infolationstance of the Mockery of the Faith of a Popish affiduou Prince. He had solemnly sworn at the Altar to it of the maintain them in all their Privileges (and surely Death Religion is the tenderest of all) and immediately perpetualiter manifested the same Contempt for their Princes made Persons and Properties, seizing the one, and sinish is butchering the other, with infinite Wantonness Bigotry, and Gruelty. His Defence was (Pray mind his co-ope Defence!) "That the Pope had absolved him

contend Can Protestants possibly trust Papists, when here, on the Papists, even with good Intentions, can be seen all: under no Tye to Protestants? Who is it that out easi-sovens them in all Points of Religion, but at Spirit her Priests? The Priest may be said to give

them heir Religion: For all that they have, or can have, is upon his Word; even the Books

QUEEN that

are permitted to hear no Arguments but his guments.

As the Papists are guided implicitly by Priests, so are their Priests by the Pope. any Man of Common Sense keep his Co. nance, and fay, that the Pope, or Popish Pi are Friends to this Protestant Establishmen to this Protestant Royal Family? The Po Laity are, by being Papifts, obliged to love or by the Direction of the Popish Clergy. the Popish Clergy ever hesitated to propa their Faith by Fire and Sword, and to en both against Protestants, whenever they Power, Opportunity, or even Temptat Where-ever they fail to execute such Tre and Cruelty, it is where they dare not: have they, nor can they have, any other Refin Where Violence is like to fucceed, and pro them the Abasement of Heretics, the Ex tion of Herefy, and the Exaltation of Poper Te is impious in them not to exercise Violence.

ALL their Declarations of being peaceably papers, and Enemies to public Disturbances, the insidious: Perhaps too they may be in Early just at the Time when they say so: But we Opportunity offers; when their Bigotry is a kened by the Call of their Priests; when the Coof Religion is to be served, Heaven opened

HIG.

f Poper Terrors?

opened A

nission the Zealous and Active, and Hell to the Backbut hi ward and Slow; dare they reason, or hesitate, and look on with Unconcern? Dare they then itly by Preach Peace and Submission to an Heretical Government?

Pope. Verment?

The RE are, doubtless, God forbid that I his Compish Property but there are, worthy, moderate, and prish Property bear amongst the Papists. Nature shame the property bear and them like other Men. But their The Political hath formed them like other Men: But their love or Prices having the Direction of their Religion, bave of Course the Management of their Consci-to en what will not a Man do for his Soul? And they who is to advise a Papist but his Priest? If he emptate be affired, that Rebellion and Treason are his not:

Duty, will he pause to commit them, when by them he saves his Soul, or damns it by his Reer Restrict them he saves his Soul, or damns it by his Re-er Restrict full? Will he scruple to burn a Heretic, and prose though a Kinsman, or a Neighbour, when exthe Executed by the same Premium, and the sam

iolence. I am far from calling for any Hardships upon eaceably Papills: It is none to be upon our Guard against them. They are the professed Subjects of the in Ean Page: The Pope is a professed Enemy to our But w Contitution: Can they be, will he suffer them otry is to be, Friends to it? They are affiduous in making en the Converts to their Superstition: I wish others

were

were equally so in recovering such, and expert the fraudulent and miserable Arguments of Perverters. To me it seems Blasphemy aga God, to make Nonsense, and Self-Contradicion necessary to please him; such as Transubstantion, and making the Salvation of Souls deaupon the Word or Consent of a Priest: It see a Denial of Jesus Christ, to kill or punish him his Name, for taking the best Course they to serve him, though it were even a foolish of the seems an abolishing of civil Society and he rality, to persecute, or even to tax and me Men for differing in Opinion from one another to settle penal Opinions by a Majority, or the Power of One, or by any Power whatsoeve

THAT of the Pope is established in Frauda Blood, trampling upon the Scriptures of Tra the Power and Mercies of God, and the Rea of Man; supported by Fear and Ignorance, egregious Nonsense, Impudence, false Term

and real Cruelties.



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NUMBER III.

Further Observations upon the French Government. The Excellence of our own, confess d by French Writers.

HE French Government, though a mild one for an arbitrary one, is yet a very terrible one to an Englishman. All the Advantages in it are not comparable to one fingle Advantage in ours; I mean the Act of Habeas Corpus, which fecures, at least rescues, you from all wanton and oppressive Imprisonment. In France, by the Word of a Minister, the greatest, the most innocent Subject, may, from Caprice, or a Whisper, or the Pique of a Mistress, be committed to a Dungeon for his Life, or the best Part of it or as long as the Minister, or his Mistress or Minion, pleases. Some have been thus shut up in climal Durance and Solitude for Years together, though no Harm was meant them; not for any

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any Offence, real or imaginary, but only through the Mistake and Likeness of Names. Thus a Mounter has sometimes committed his Favourites, any useful Agents, who lay in Misery for Years, Proposition of Proposition of the P

Next to their arbitrary Imprisonments, could their arbitrary Banishments; and for small in sences they are often inflicted, as well as for go Peril Is any Member of the Parliament have the sing mour and Courage freely to remonstrate again registring an oppressive Edict (for no Edicted) valid, unless registred by the Parliament) a Dam Lines presently dispatch him from his Seat the and from the City, into Exile: How far Courage freely dispatch him from his Seat the and from the City, into Exile: How far Courage freely of the Monarch, or of the Monarch, or of the Monarch.

SUCH Orders, called Letters of the Signet, juit in the Hands of the Ministers, as well as in the of the Under-Governors of Provinces, to be u

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us a Move Vengeance. Is an Intendant piqued against purites, any van of Quality; or a Minister against a Years, President of Parliament? Such a Letter is strait Accide fent to him, and he instantly from Home, somek it is times into a remote Province. Is the Goverit is hor's Lady, or Daughter, disgusted at another readed Lady in the Place, finer and more admired than d to at herself? Her Punishment is decreed, and the

in the poor Rival fent a Wandering; a Crime is eafily ected, forged, and the Sufferer has no Remedy. The isoner smallest Affront to a Monk in Favour (and Monks, as tok God knows, are foon offended!) finds the same

n. Compensation; a Victim must be offered to his ents, co holy Roge. I saw, at Vannes in Bretagne, a Lady small in Years, banished thither from her Family in s for gr Period (fome Hundreds of Miles off) for speak-re the ing monthly of that libidinous Impostor the Jesuit rate agr Grove, famous for his pretended Devotion, and

no Edil real Debauchery, committed with the devout

ent) a Damsel Cadiere.

Seat the The Abuse of raising and sinking the French ow far Coin, at the Pleasure of the French King, is most e, upon alarming to all Men of Property: An industrious or of the Merchant lies down to Rest, happy in his Wealth, perhaps Twenty or Thirty thousand Pounds, the signet, just affects of his Industry; and wakes next as in the Morning reduced to Half, stripped by the Edict, to be of Wight. When the King's Coffers were fill-

Payments to make, he raised the Coin to an en mous Value: When his Finances were exhaut and he wanted to replenish them from the Payments to make, he subjects, he such that the Coin extravage low. How would the English relish or bear and Grinding and Robbery?

THE French King levies Money, and not are Taxes, at his Pleasure; and punishes such Office of Justice in Parliament, as dare dispute his fure. He furnishes the Farmers of his Rew (generally Upstarts and Bloodsuckers) with whis boundless Power to raise it how they have not can we be surprised at any the most make less Treatment from such Sons of Rapine, armed with sovereign Power to spoil and opposite it is common to see a whole Village strippe and the Effects and Furniture in it; nay, to see very Houses pulled down, the Rooss and I were carried off, and the wretched Inhabit exposed naked to wander and starve.

Has not the English Freeholder, Fatt Fell Manufacturer, Cause to bless his own Gow Comment, and different happy Lot? These have laborarbitrary Demands to apprehend, and know of Farthing what they have to pay, long before Payment is asked. If they be injured in the Portion of Payment, they have easy Recomment to Tribunals and Protectors of their own, grant and Protectors of the Protecto

and he rally their Neighbours, who will chuse to do to an en ustice, or dare not refuse it.

Exhaut AFRENCH Gentleman, who travelled

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the Pathrough England after the Peace of Utrecht, travage fays in his Travels, which are printed, "That or bear a he believes that there is no Instance in any Na-" tion whatsoever, of so great a Revenue raised and the with fo much Ease to the Subject, at so ich Off co small an Expence to the Public, and with so the his? co little Danger to the Liberties of the People." his Rew A remarkable Testimony from a Frenchman! (s) With What is more remarkable, he is speaking of an w they Buelle Tax much decried, our Excises. He adds, most me what an Army of Officers does the French apine, a king employ, only for his Duty upon Salt, in and opp a the leveral Provinces? What an Army in his trippe a cultons? The Excise in England (says he) is to fee a collected with all possible Ease, whilst in s and I a France, they are every Day making terrible Inhabit Examples, hanging, confiscating, and tearing the poor People to Pieces." Mind this, O my

Fast Fellow Citizens! Learn to love your own desirable wn Gow Condition, and to hate the Parricides, who would hese have labour to make you sick of it, and willing to risk de know or change it. This Author observes, candidly, go before that the Tyranny of Farmers of the Revenue, and in the condition of exact Payment with Rigour, is not felt in the Record of England, as it sadly is in France."

"In all the Cities and great walled Town

France (says another French Author of Qu and great Family) there are armed Men

ed at the Gates by the Farmers of the R

" nue, to examine all who pass. If any a

found defrauding the Excise, perhaps

" Half-a-Crown, the Offender, if a Man, is

to the Gallies; if a Woman, and poor, in

" whipped by the Hangman; if she have

Estate, she forfeits it all, or most of it, lies at the Mercy of a brutal Farmer.

" Man of the first Fashion, a great Lord, fi

" be found, after severe Searches, to have

Baggage a Pound of Salt, of about a Pound

Loss to the Farmer, his Lordship's were Equipage is forfeited, his Person is imprife

and he is fined in a great Sum."

REMEMBER this, O Britons! Rejoice Imp



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NUMBER IV.

poor, Persecution and Cruelty, Marks of he have Apostasy from Christianity. The Doctrine of Transubstantiation, Lord, h how impious and impossible. The o have in Inconsistency, Impotence, and Ab-Thip's w Surdity of all Popish Miracles.

RELIGION which damns all Others, ex-Rejoice pofes itself at first Sight to be suspected of Impolture, as it breathes a Spirit so opposite to the Spirit of the Gospel. Nothing but the clearest and most express Warrant from the Mouth of God, can excuse any Man for pronouncing such a horrid Sentence against another Man: The very Name of the Man, as well as the Name of his Maker, ought to be feen in that Warrant. No les Authority will do: Whoever pretends to it, impiously apes the Almighty; presumes to do, in the Name of God, what God himself never did; and impudently practifes a Cheat covered and

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and recommended under the Name and and in the butes of Truth and Piety.

THESE blaspheming Impostors usurphe Relation of Almighty God, and act like Sata Whit. They turn Religion into a Trade, and himself, all that refuse to deal with Them, and Themis Natly. This Charm and the Gains they make without are Symptoms of a Spirit truly Worldly and nlike wilish, of wicked Combination and Mothem has bankry, destructive of all Religion, and counced human Liberty; a Design which none but former most unrelenting Tyrants can Attempt, I Usur which the most successful Tyranny can sleaven! Accomplish.

IT is against common Reason, 'tis appear u the Wisdom and Mercy of God, and infined or against all his Attributes, and very Essencefore, o presume, that he divests himself (All-wifere? The Infallible as he is!) of his indispensable Powuide of eternal Rewards and Punishments, whichrist, in only is able to inflict and bestow; and tratore add the same to any frail human Creature, subjecte Un constant Weakness, Passions, and Folly, ad less a human Creatures are. To suppose that here same fo, is an Imputation of Wantonness or Freerred 1 upon the Deity, as if he contrived to make by wo of the Creation, and render Men Dupes treme I Slaves to one another; as if he delighted in Time alting Pride, and oppressing Innocence; ded Impos VOL. IX ad And in the Tyranny and wicked Craft of One or a Few; and in the Delusion and Vasfalage of all furp he Rell

Sata WHOM has the Almighty created refembling and simfelf, able to dictate, without Opposition, in hemis Name, or to exercise his infinite Powers ake withour Appeal? How much the Popes are and nlike him, or rather, how profanely most of Mohem have belyed him, and how abfolutely reand dounced his Rules and Laws, I have shewn in e but former. The best of them were Counterfeits, mpt, Uturpers, affuming all Earthly, indeed all as equal, or indeed had any Pretence. Did it is appear upon their Election, that they had then nd imined one Ability or Talent, which they had not stencefore, or lost one Failing which they had bewifere? The Father of Christendom, the infallible

Powuide of Christians, the unerring Vicar of Jesus whichbrift, instead of better, grew generally worse d tratore addicted to finful Pursuits, more Proud, fubjeore Unforgiving, more Craving, less Merciful, olly, ad less and less resembled our Blessed Saviour. at here same Behaviour, (still continued, or a worse) or Frierred the same Character still to continue, or to nake low worse, and consequently the Vanity and

Dupes treme Impropriety, and even Forgery of his need in Tes. His Infallibility was a flagrant Jest e; deld Imposition. As Infallibility implies the pre-VOL. IV. **lent**

fent Aid of the Divine Spirit, which doe hesitate, nor proceed by Examination, nor for better Lights; it was plain that the had no fuch Aid; for he always acted in I in all perplexed Questions, called Confit tion, from time to time; confulted learned Men; faned off the Decision from Year to Year; some discount durst not decide at all, and sometimes de rious wrong: At least, the next infallible Head of the Successor) was in the Wrong, by deciding Mass contrary Way. For it was no new Thing for to contradict Pope, and to curse one and venter each of them always first invoking the fit of Ghoft.

THE Infallibility of Councils is equally the Ir culous; and so were many of their Decisions Bread nerally carried by Balloting, often by Far ever sometimes by Fighting; the Members a Lye b and contradicting one another; and guide Other rather infatuated and inflamed, by the wor for the most unchristian Passions. about 1

and pl

INFALLIBILITY is not to be found am a Pow Men; it is one of the Perfections of God good I culiar and incommunicable; whoever clair verence may with the same Craziness, or from the dways Craft and impious Purpose, claim Om persuad tence. Whoever is subject to Sin, is ject to Error : Are not all Men subject to Che ts Have there been greater Sinners than the Potent ì,

does And se Offenders against the Majesty of God, nor and the Purity of the Gospel, proper Vehicles of the God e Infallibility, or proper Explainers of the in F Golpel, of itself so plain as to want no Explana-onsist tion, at least for Gospel Ends; and it is pro-Men; faned, when wrested to any other! Who can ome discover the Simplicity of the Gospel in the vas de rious and intricate Grimaces of the Mass, or any Head of the meek Gospel Spirit in such as follow the iding Mass

g for THE Mass, like the Whole of Popery, is inthe fit of the Popish Clergy, and to bind, and blind, and plunder the Laity. What can be added to qually the Imposture of creating God by consecrating ission Bread, but that it is the highest Blasphemy that y Fa ever shocked the Reason of Man, or gave the guide Other Impostors have devised lying Genealogies wor for the Eternal Being, related false Wonders about him, pretended great Interest in him, with

nd am a Power to mollify or inflame him, and got a f God good Livelihood out of him, with suitable Reer clair verence from Dupes and the Rabble, and were m the always striving to frighten such as they could not o Om persuade nor plague; but none of them pretendin, is at to make the Deity by a Word. To Popish ect to Chests, falfly call'd Catholics, the Glory bath the Potes reserved of surpassing the highest Cheats in

Paganism, as well as the highest Cruelty and most extravagant Forgeries of Pagans. H as m Lyes and holy Rage, generally found necessary God, support all pious Impostures, are essentially deriv to uphold the greatest of all.

FOR a Creature to create the Eternal C would tor of all Things, is a wonderful Falshood Artic affert, and impossible to be believed, as it noun Contradiction too glaring to be conceived hear. the Heart of Man, or to be uttered by who Mouth, where the Mind is not first awed burn Terrors, or intoxicated by Delufions, or com Impo ed by Craft. Can they believe in God, an In affert, that the One God can be eaten Whole of his Millions, every Day, can be created and newed and multiplied daily, and still remain Break God? Yet, with these Omnipotent Blasphen at on it is Atheism to deny his Multiplication; for Legal it is at once Atheism to doubt his Unity, and is Atheism to deny that he may be new-cre puder every Hour, and a Box of consecrated Wi than contains a Host of Gods, all one and the squest God. Could the Wit of Demons invent higher more profane Mockery? Nor would it be his Mockery in these shameless Conjurers to pres file to annihilate their Creator. They might with a Text as literally to their Purpose. Has our Bleffed Saviour faid to his Disciples, Al Will

artis and

and while and ye shall not see me? A Text tending H as much to the Power of the Priest in unmaking effar, God, as the other Text, from whence they would ntially derive Power to make God.

WHAT reasonable Man, what Christian Man's al C would be of a Church where this is the prime shoot Article of Faith, and where Damnation is deas it nounced against all who doubt it? Who would eived hear, much less follow, such dreadful Guides, by who maintain such impious Contradictions, and awed burn all who will not profess a facred Lye and com Impossibility, which is an Affront to the Deity, od, an Infult upon the Almighty, or rather a Denial Whole of his Existence ?

and A PIECE of Bread, Bread to the Sight, main Bread to the Touch, Taste and Smell, becomes fphen at once, in the Logic of Priests, and by their i; for Legerdemain, the Almighty and Immutable God, Inity, and is fliced into infinite Gods: Though they im_ W-cre pudently maintain, that they believe no more ed W: than One God; yet would burn you alive, if you the a question'd daily their Power and Practice of crehighe ating Gods without Number.

be his THEY practife the same barefaced Inconto pres filtercy in their Treatment of Saints, Male and ight where le; fome of them Idiots, many of them Has berers, most of them Mad, all unblessed s, Al with Christian Charity. They fear and adore There

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these Saints; pray to these Saints; complining These Saints with Offerings and Divine Prai against ascribe Divine Attributes, Power and Min Doors to these Saints; yet deny that they wo ous Casaints:

METHINKS that Men thus Omnipo retics possessed with Power to Damn and Save, well as enabled by the Deity to make their Maker, shathe sondescend, for the Conviction of Gains Stake to do some Miracles of a lower and easier Such ture; such as the creating a Fly, or order soon seed dead Insect to live; such as animating a combination of the Lock to open, or a common Door to share readily as they do the mighty Gates of Ha and and Hell; for these last are Miracles which have pretend to work daily.

by their Saints; but we defire to fee in Nation wrought. Nor can they with any Face composed of our want of Faith, whilst we reasonably a lief and plain of their want of Miracles. What less the Sti Miracles can prove the miraculous Power with forthwards, and incredible Operations? If they damn a Heretic by a Word, why not imposed and punish him by the fame Word? If they open Heaven to a suffering Catholic, perhaps prisoned for the meritorious Offence of compositions.

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mplinting Treason for the Service of the Holy Church, Prai agains an heretical State, why not order the Prison Min Doors to fly open, to the Releasment of the pi-Wor ous Carbolic, and to the Confusion of his bereti-

cal Judges and Persecutors? Why not award Hennipo retics to Death, by the Word of Command, as Save, well as to Hell? Why not command Heretics to er, the Stake and the Gallows, or command the rainfa Stake and the Gallows to burn or hang Heretics? eafier Such Exertion of Power and Orthodoxy would orden foon frighten Herely out of the Land, and re-estaa & blish the Catholic Faith, Unity and Revenues,

com with Renown and Triumph.

o flu A FAMOUS Impostor amongst the Jews, f He and one of their Messiahs (for the poor People hich have had many, and none without Followers)

Sabatal Sevi by Name, the Deliverer of Ifrael es wro by Profession, undertook to restore the whole fee Nation to Canaan, with a high Hand, and heacom venly Power and Wonders. He gain'd easy Beably clief and numerous Adherents, fome of them in t less the Stile of Prophets, confirming his Divine Mifwer w fion, and foretelling miraculous Effects and Events ous M forthwith to ensue. Great Commotions followthey ed; the Turkish Divan was alarmed, and sent for t imposter: He was put in Irons, yet still affert-f they ed his own Divine Character; though he, who erhap was to release and re-establish a Nation, could f com ner release himself. His bewitched Followers.

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too still believed in him, averred what racles he wrought, and prophesied that he to dethrone the Grand Seignior, and even to him along in Chains. That Monarch or him into his Presence, and with Imperial Br offered him his Choice, either to work a pr Miracle, or to turn Turk, or to be impaled Sabatai, unable to comply with the first, and liking the third, made no Scruple of the feet he declared himself a Mahometan without H tion, and thenceforward laboured to conver Fews to Mahometism, a Change he alleged cessarily previous to their final Restoration. a Proof of the strange Force of Delusion Followers still believed in him, even after open, fuch avowed Apostasy: They said Sal was carried up into Heaven, and a Damon The assumed the Shape and white Hair of the Man, on purpose to disgrace him.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION is the wonderful Miracle that ever was wrought; and it be false, the pretended Authors of it are greatest Impostors that ever pretended to racles, as all Impostors do. I would only a short fuch as pretend to maintain it, either to all hope their daring Pretences, or to work a fmall racle. If they perform any Miracle before petent Witnesses, we Protestants may venture turn Papists: If they can work none, we of

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to expect their Conversion to Protestantism. We have no Authority but their Word for the mighty Miracle of Transubstantiation; Human Reason, and the Five Senses, which alone attest and confirm other Miracles, contradict this. We offer them no painful Alternative; we call for no Impaling, no Racks, nor Dungeons; though these be their last and most conclusive Arguments to us.



NUMBER V.

of the quences attending the Success of the Rebellion.

it are IN the Midst of all our public Difficulties, it are In the Evils that threaten us (I hope only for only a short Time) it must give high Joy, and equal to ab Hopes, to all Britons and Protestants, to behold small such an universal, such an ardent Spirit in Protestants and Britons, upon the present Trial and renture the deperate Attempts, and bloody Designs, of our Enemies abroad and at home.

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THE very Attempt to change the Gove Swa ment, is a Proof of the Excellence and Fr dom of the Government. If our Government. were wretched and weak, and the Subjects arms pressed and miserable, France would be the oppressive Government, come to fupport an Brengthen the Oppression. As the Adminit exerc tion is just, and the People free, France will He ver cease plotting and labouring the Destruct satisfi of Government and People. If in our pre him Situation we are dreadful to France; if we the Life her perfidious Counsels, and cripple her Ty Prop ny, will not France strive to distrible, to enflave, to ruin, her capital and most formidable For calling

THIS is her present Scheme; she is purh Sacri her Interest, let us pursue ours; if she suce devo we are undone; if we prevail, she is funk; all must truckle to Terms of our imposing; Fran thus humbling herself to her Neighbours, wh and the has long infulted, against all Shame, and world trary to all Faith, she must accept such a Personal as they will grant her.

To carry her Point, the chuses a Person forts proper for her Purposes, if they succeed; but and S ry proper likewise to mar their Success, by let Book us fee our notorious and alarming Danger, in poling upon us for our King a Nursling of Pope, a Pupil of her own, bred in Romish is no Bigotry, nurtured in all the Principles of law He

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Gove Sways one destitute of all Property, sublisting by nd F. Food and Raiment from France, taught by his vernm Father, and his own Fate, to hate us; and now pjects armed to punish us, or rather to destroy us.

the In hath been truly observed, that whoever ent, comes from Banishment to Sovereignty, will dmini exercise it with infinite Havock and Cruelty: e will He hath suffered supreme Injury, and must be estruct satisfied with equal Vengeance. Whoever forced or pre him out, or kept him out, is his rightful Victim: we the Life and Property are claimed together. Great Property is always certain Guilt in the Eye of a flave, Tyrant; and it is easy to prove it forfeited, by ole Fa calling the Owner a Traitor: What numberless s pur Sacrifices, what copious Forfeitures, must this fuce devoted Nation furnish out? A Nation almost funk; all Heretics; all Enemies to the Tyranny of fing; France, thence all proper Objects of Slaughter rs, w and Bondage; all accursed by Rome, therefore and worthy of Fire and Extirpation.

a R WE must even pay France for keeping this our Enemy, for his Education, and for all the Eferson forts made for him against us; for her Expence ; but and Supplies in the last Rebellion, in the present by let Rebellion, and ever fince the Revolution; pay her er, in for stablishing him our Tyrant, and ever aftering of wards as the Deputy of France: For, if he do mish not enflave us, he cannot reign over us; and as of las the cannot enflave us, without the Power of Sit

C. 6.

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France, we must be Slaves, in Reality, to France, in Name, to her Viceroy, who will have railed Honour to be the chief Slave, and consequently the most Contemptible, as all are who we obtain Crown by foreign Permission, and reign by a testant mand.

To answer all the Demands of France, al Te own Demands (which will still be as great bend a real, as if he were a real King) together up an the Demands of his needy and craving Foll What ers, who will plead their Wants of Wealthtics? Land, as abundant Titles to both, especifiants when forfeited to the Usurper by Refifture to and Herefy; all the Estates and Treasurby dete Hereties and Rebels, will hardly fuffice. EOppose the Bank of England, and all the public Fubellion, are all justly liable to Forfeiture, as they Schiffe established to keep him out, and to secure with bels and Heretics against his coming in. Wrushed can be more obvious, what more tempting ABI be fo feized; and fo distributed? What mind Por agreeable to the Maxims of France and Romitocker particular, and to the Maxims of Popish ers, and Arbitrary Sway in general? The Church Prefrutaling ments, fo long poffes'd by an heretical Clent Arm the Church-Lands, fo facrilegiously usurped by heretical Laity, Gentry and Nobility, will be han too fufficient to gratify the Hopes, and to comples fate the Merits of an Army of Confessors, bland

Fugi-

Fra Mer, who have laboured inceffantly, wrote and have railed cursed the Heretics, and starved for above nieque half a Century, in the blessed View of seeing and to we obstinue Nation ruined, as well as damn'd Proby C testants in the Flames, and the Holy Church in

Triumph.

(e, al Tuz old Laws must likewise succumb and great bend to new Masters. Who will dare to hold ther up an Act of Parliament against the Mass? Fol What Heretic venture to plead for Hereealthties? What Protestant Lawyer (if any Proteespectants be left, or one Protestant Law) will ven-Refishture to affront the Pope, or a popish Sovereign, easured defending Liberty, Law, and Conscience, in e. Exposition to Powers who hold Liberty to be Reic Fubellion, Law to be Treason, and Conscience to be they Schismatical and Damnable; all to be punish'd ecure with a high Hand, and instantly rooted out, or . Wrushed by Fire and Sword?

apting APLOODY Host of Robbers from the Woods nat mind Bogs of Ireland, Droves of Savages from the Rom Rocks and Caverns of the Highlands, void of Letopish ers, and even of Humanity, armed with Ignorance, h Prescutality, and barbarous Zeal, must be turned into al Clern Army, to secure a violent Establishment by Acts and by the Violence; crazy Monks, without Mercy or be han non ge, must be our Teachers, to instruct us in comphe Gout of Christian Charity, and the Danger of Tors, duman Reason: A new Nobility of Upstarts, M

Fugitives, and Outlaws, raised from Obligation Chiefly known for their Barbarity, original and O's, shall swagger (I had almost said low) in the highest Stations and Dignities the grandest Titles, without being able to them, and sink and defile them by wearing The old Nobility must be extinguished, or perish; or, which is worse, be Converted feed upon the Bounty of an Usurper, at let them sist at his Mercy.

Such wide and wasting Violence, and celebrated the dreadful Changes, are rather certain than thus dreadful Changes, that all above we although the property, all fober and property, their Bible, and their countries, must necessarily hate his Person, and necessarily hate his Person, and necessarily hate his Person, and necessarily can never be safe till he be defeated can never thoroughly succeed till they belauded roughly destroyed.

are the known, the approved, the tried aging fures of Popery, and of popish Tyrants. he fant think that by Cruelty to Heretics, they do wice to God and themselves: The more Control the more Service. This Principle justifiery. Rigour and Acts of Rage and Persidy, and the consecrates them all as holy and meriminod.

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Obligates he IXth of France, in Obedience to the iginal Dictions of his Faith, by a long Train of fair Ulage, It fait kind Words, and a thousand Car esses to the Huble where he renewed and enlarged all his friendly earing Professions, diftinguished them as his most welnverled to their Chief, the King of Navarre; granted at leithem many Favours, and pretended to be guided by the Counsels of their favourite Leader, the chan hus drawn the Principals of the Religion togeall abher, and lulled them into due Security (for when er an hey were prepared and armed, a small Number cred and them was dreadful to any Number of their their Enemies) he ordered them all to be massacred at , and nee, upon a Signal given: He was himself a efeateds cruel as faithless, not only animated and aphey blauded the most eager Murderers, but shot from his Window fuch of the innocent betrayed Vicd Malims as were like to escape their Butchers, the tried aging Catholics. The Carnage was purfued at ants. he fame Hour all over France. An Hundred hey debouted Protestants fell Sacrifices to the Moloch-nore Collegery, and to the Maxims of French Tyran-justificy. The Pope, one of the ablest that ever filled y, and he papel Chair, but still a Pope, approved all the

meritalocal Guilt, all the infernal Slaughter, and par-

ticularly.

Heads in Christendom for War and Counk was funpardonably zealous for the Gospel of Christen the Rights of Men.

In one of the Croisades against the Walkaye. Two hundred thousand Souls in one City doomed at once to Sword and Fire, thousany of them were Papists. The Lay-Comma a Man of great Quality, was for saving the his own Communion; but a Monk, considered by the Pope, insisted that the Slashould be general, and left to God the The his own.

WHAT was the Irish Massacre, but an of Irish Papists, to restore Popery? Poper the Spirit of Popery, is still the same. Fames, in Ireland, enabled the wild bigottel the old Murderers in the Year 1641, or their dering Descendants, universally to plund Protestants there, to divest them of Land, Dans ing, and daily Bread, and to force Numbal them to starve, or to beg their Bread in Estate and Scotland. It was natural to fear the worst was not past, that the Lives of Prote would foon follow their Property, and and Carnage would complete the Restoration of pery. The King, who had Weakness enough go fuch dreadful Lengths, had Bigotry entire (the most mischievous Weakness of all!) to

The INDEPENDENT WHIG. 41 of the gone Lengths still more dreadful, mad as he oung was for Popery and lawless Power; fince he was Chi perfueded, that they supported each other: The only found Judgment which he feems ever to

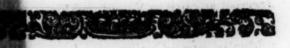
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NUMBER VI.

the The Views of the Pretender not to ut an be disguised. His Defence an Popen Infalt.

igotte: THE young Pretender is not the less an Inva-or their der for his coming accompanied with so plunder Persons. If all that are now about him had and, ome from Abroad with him, he would not Numbave been more an Usurper, or they greater in E. The Natives are always the greatest In Estimates to their Country, when they are Energy are the Turks are not fiercer Enemies to Protest Protest and an applications, than the Popish Irish and the Popish and an applications are to English Protestants. If they stion of average efides, long smarted as Fugitives, Traingle enough. s enoughs and banished Outlaws, do they not return otry enrith heightened Rage, with Vengeance still more 11!) to direful

direful and bloody? Or, though they have been Abroad, nor felt the Punishment and miny of Traitors; yet, if they have not wan fi continual Rancour against the Government, rospec continually bent upon its Overthrow, and High Sought its Ruin, are they not habitual and uch as Foes to all that love and support it? Camera Croud of Intruders from Abroad be comis Arm more fierce or implacable? Could a Herd vading Tartars have proved more eager Tus Tor more merciles Butchers and Plunderes pathy the wild Clans following the Young Pretty Com There is one Good refulting from all this fluenty an Evil; namely, that it is fo shocking, and the it he gives us a Sample of his Governmen unatur of bis Notions of Government. This is for ope for that they who are not alarmed by it, before the sharpest Whips, and the heaviest Goes he without Redemption or End. y Porce

Do Es he talk of a Free Parliament? Mranding ry and Infult! Never was a more Free Parlie than ours, or so much Property in any ith owner. There are several single Members in House, able to buy every Follower by with all their Chiefs. I could name to historically of one Member, who has more upon her Toilet than would cloathe his him much better than they now are, after than Sometimes of the state of the st

boundless Plunder.

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have WHAT English County, or even what small would own him, or his Writ, or chuse a now has for his Purpose? He can have no rospect of any Parliament, but a Parliament and uch as they shall choose and admit. What Par-? Calament can he possibly have, but a Parliament like comis Army, composed of Indigents, Outlaws, and Herd avages? What other Parliament would serve er Turo? He cannot but fee the Dread and Aneresipathy of the Nation, flaming fiercely from eve-Pretty Corner of it against him: Yet he has the Mo-his shoety and Consistency to talk of a new Parliament. and the whole Nation are his Enemies, except fome nmen nnatural Desperadoes, in it; nor can be ever is so sope for any Parliament but a Parliament of it, Sesperances, such as the Nation will never choose. iest he mean to have a Free Parliament chosen y Force? This was the Scheme of his pretended at? Mrandather; who, like a true Tyrant, robbed e Palle Electors of their Charters, and filled them any ith costures of his own: But even his own bers in reasures, abhorring his Religion and his Tyranwer by abandoned the Bigot and the Tyrant. Is to hister to be hoped from this proferibed Invader? nore PARLIAMENTS, he knows, found chare his ningly to English Ears; and therefore tries with fter a nat Sound to charm Englishmen: But, whilst

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they have the Thing itself, they will mocked with the Grimace, and mere Sol

HE comes from Rome, to protect the Church; from France, to defend Englift ! a Papist, to protect Protestants. Can greater or more infulting Drollery? Willows oil, ye more Liberty than any, than all, the Na utboris the Earth ever enjoy'd, now or heretofore enjoy Religion in higher Perfection the ould be because every Man enjoys his own Religion ep his Church is more secure than ever, because H is do not disgrace her by seeking to penance Diffenters, nor endanger her by the falle the Cry of her Danger. His Majesty protections perty, and defends the Laws; his Subjet wble; and trust him. Never were there known. ardent, fuch active Proofs of popular Con End in a Prince. Nation

HERE is a System of national Feliciting of stem unparallel'd thoughout the World! A present from this System implies a Fall to final Misqualis Destruction. The Bait of a new Parlia of an old Snare, the Cant of a Pretender. The sign and Principles (Popish and Arbitrary Marour Dread and Abomination: He is a study in his Person; his Counsellors and Example our Dread and desperate Outlaws; his Marour starting and desperate Outlaws; his Marour are barbarous; his Soldiers are Savages. Such regarded Parliaments, he would have the

will in the Solution of Parliament, and of the the loud and repeated Voice of both. He lift Lation, the loud and repeated Voice of both. He an in amples upon Law, he plunders Property, he im-Wisous and executes Men, he commits universal We ail, yet talks of Right; he profanes the Name of Name of utbority, and jests with that of Parliament. Did ofore pretended Grandfather love Parliaments? the ould be be advised by Parliaments? Or did he

HIG.

ligion ep his Oaths to Parliaments?

cause His very Claim, the Claim of Descent, is a
to personne of Parliament, and Law, and Oaths. false the Paliament can exclude one King, and protecoofe mother, then is his Claim by Blood 2 Subject wble; pay, 'tis Treason against the Constituknow. But, if that Claim prevail, then there is r Con End of Parliaments, and a Man may destroy Nation, because he is called, or calls himself,

reliciting of it, or because his Ancestors, nay, because ld! A presended Ancestors, were Kings of it. If no al Mitqualineation can disable him, then a Person Parliafit for the lowest Office in Life is fit for the der. bell; one that is dumb may utter Laws; a Arbitraf Man may listen to Counsel, and bear Petiis a stas; a frantic Enthusiast may dictate in Relid Exin; and an Idiot, or, which is worse, a wilful his Md pergared Tyrant, may govern the State.

avages. Such is his latent Claim; it must be such; have if he dere neither give it up, nor explicitly

affert it. The Parliament, many, all A P ments have settled the Succession, as it arises settled; forced to do so by the Persidy, and we gotry, the Frenzy and Tyranny of his programment. Yet he mocks those that will be mocked, with an Appeal to Parliament does not, he dares not describe what sometiment liament he means, how chosen, and how most cipled; neither need he describe it; we also his Meaning: He must either have not him ment, or one worse than none. In the hers, a desperate Fortune, and an implant inclinit, will be the first Qualification; blinding to the next; and an abandoned Submission Will, the last and greatest, recommendent of other two.

So that, whether he should have summered liament, or no Parliament, there will be Wrof genuine Parliaments. And then—nur own lows? Ask him, and he will not tell you Pope will, and all Men may guess; even whom; he pleases, final Bondage, and the Inquisition due and Fraud triumphant, Conscience oppressure Bible banish'd, Popery and Flames in takes I and Protestants burned, or their Bodies of at the Expence of their Faith, and the mental Here is a Catalogue of Woes, dreadful about not all. Behold them, Britons, abhor than prevent them.

all A Popish Government, and a Protestant as it arliament, are a Contradiction: They are Fire flidy, and Wast to each other. A Popish Parliament, his properties to each other. A Popish Parliament, his properties that Vill be declare himself a Protestant? He dares liament. No shall we believe him, if he do. The it somether was Papists are his keenest Emissaries, and how most stive to poison and pervert Protestants: we che wastest Papists, almost Savages, are armed to not be most of Papists, almost Savages, are armed to not be most of the papists.

In the ARR these Tokens of his being a Protestant, implair inclined to be? His pretended Grandfather blinding selected himself a Protestant: His pretendmission Grand Uncle carried on the Fraud to his Death. mendent of them continually nurtur'd Popery, and

etray'd the Protestants; one of them openly at-

we sumpted their Destruction.

HIG,

will be We have already a Protestant King, one of then—are own seeking and approving, never suspected tell you Popery, or of any Fraud, or of any Equivocation which, his Progeny all Protestants by Principle and wissition ducation: Shall we risk a desperate Change, to opprecause the young Pretender talks civilly, and nes in takes Promises? Are not all his Actions lawless, Bodies of them barbarous? And is Success likely and the mend such a wild lawless Adventurer? He eadful about to be Master by Violence. What he abhor thairs to Violence, he must keep by Violence; and can never be safe, till all Men be undone,

till Will determine Law, and the Sword Property.

SUCH is thy threatened Fate, O En Rouse, and extirpate the Parricides that the it. The Spirit of the Nation hath loudly ed itself, and gloriously from Sea to Sea noble Ardor and Disdain, against a want truder, against Savage Traitors, and a Rabe unprovoked. What remains but to noun pursue that glorious Spirit? The Alterna fhort, To fave all, or to lofe all, To defin be destroyed.

In my next, I shall illustrate and confine that I have here advanced, by an Example N the History of England.



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Norman Invasion, how sangui-

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want a Rebe nour nary and fatal to England. The

Altern Invader how faithless and barba-

d conf

cample N the following Extracts from the Reign, or rather the Usurpation and Tyranny of William e Norman, we have a Specimen of what may reasonably be dreaded from the Pretender ther old or young) who like the other Invader, ims an wiry fictitious Right, and would affert it Force, against Law and Religion; and, to oy it, would make three Kingdoms perjur'd

rous to Englishmen.

ves or Victims. VILLI A M the Norman, improperly call'd queror, invaded England at the Head of Forces r'd and collected from many Countries, most hem needy Adventurers, allured by Promifes Plunder and Settlements in this Kingdoma eh, when subdued, was to be turned into il, and parted amongst the Spoilers, with NUMPOL IV. proper

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proper Preference and Allotment to the proper Spoiler. It was an Attempt as desperate as ed; and they might all have probably perilit, though they were victorious at first, it to rethe Clergy deserted the Common Cause, and ken their Engagement to the Nobility a Londoners, purely to make early Count Usurper, and to gain proper Advantages to selves, whatever became of the rest. The I bless God, is different now, and we have a ferent Clergy, who being convinced, the have a Common Interest with the Lain Cause of Liberty, join cordially with the Robb have borne an illustrious Testimony again Police tural Rebels and barbarous Usurpation.

YET, with all the Advantage of this first

YET, with all the Advantage of this fraction, he could never have succeeded of To not submitted to Conditions. He found protection to submitted to Conditions. He found protection to be threatened with so many more, that, to Protect Famine, and to divert the continual Datasethis Followers, he agreed to Terms, the mathematical the English, upon receiving the Crown success to preserve all their Laws and Libert added many magnificent Promises, white this fair Behaviour, disposed them frankly him.

the pr Deceit lasted not long, but gave way to his ate as Appetite for Power, and to his devouring Peril Avance. He had another constant Stimulation irst, to rob and oppress, from the restless Discontents ase, at and Importunities of his Comrades in the Usurpaility tion, calling upon him for Donatives and Grati-Coun fications, boldly pleading their many Wants and ages to many services, together with his Promises and . The Treaty with them. To answer all their Demands, we han and all his own, he had no other Resource but to ed, th rob the English, and, by perjuring himself to Lain shem, be able to keep his Faith with his Brother ith the Rabbers; besides, he took Tyranny to be his best again Policy, to disable the Oppressed from avenging ion. their Oppression.

f this f This is the eternal Overfight and false Craft eeded of Tyrants; as if a People wealthy and well found protected (Bleffings that naturally dispose them resses, to be content) were more to be feared by their hat, to Protector, than a People plundered and despe-ual Da rate. The Dread of lawless Power may reduce , the the Bodies of Men, perhaps their Lips, to ac-Hel quiesce; but their Spirits will remain the more

ownfit ulcerated and implacable.

HIG.

Libert IT is plain, that William the Norman came ines, whit to England a determined Enemy to the English. frankly He was in his own Nature a Tyrant, as almost all that aim at Conquest are, and engaged by Com. pall to exercise endless Tyranny: Yet he swore

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and promised, and made fair Professions; if A of his pretended Title, and Kindred to the The Part and referred all his Pretensions to the Dea Skin, of the English, in other Words, to a Free Ps on dement, who to be sure must act from pure (rence viction with Norman Swords at their Throw when

HE was obliged to impoverish the whole brave tion to gratify those, who, upon that Com would only, joined with him in invading the Ni am His Course of Reigning was therefore nan any I a Course of Plunder, and of Cruelty to Swon as dared to complain of being plundered: (with plaint was a Proof of Difaffection, and W Complainers were hanged as Traitors. he has first Tax that he raised was oppressive and next s trary, and levied with all the Excesses of Ri there the whole contrary to his Oath. The Ma and c for it were equally odious, as it was for M Baron to pay his Confederate Spoilers; a doleful Thus fon to the poor Natives: Yet all this was in Eather worst: He had such Contempt for his Their nour and his Oath, as well as for his Sub-heavy that not a Farthing of this terrible Tax Scene paid to the Normans, though for them on the F avowed to have raised it. He kept the delper to himself, as a Fund against the miserable? Force from whom he had squeez'd it; miserable in thus mocked and drained, yet liable to be example equally drained, upon the same Pretence. of wi

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ns; d HITHERTO he had robbed them but in heTh Part: He next proceeds to strip them to the ree Pr on downright Impudence, namely, their Adhepure rence to their late lawful King, Harold the Second, hrow when they had no other to adhere to. Had that whole brave Prince been alive, the English Throne Con would not have been defiled by the rough William ne N am, who had no Peace whilst the English had e nat any Land: No Argument will do against a naked ty to Sword. He feized a great Number of Estates red: (with as little Ceremony as Mercy:

, and WHEN by this, and every furious Oppressions tors. he had made the miserable Nation stark-mad, his e and next Step was to punish them for being so. He, of Re therefore, besides infinite Vengeance, corporal he M and capital, at once seized into his own Hands all. for M Baronies, and all Fiefs of the Crown, whatfoever. oleful Thus he reduced all the Nobility and Landholders his we in Empland to Nakedness and want of Bread. or his Their Misery, which seem'd complete, had yet a is Sub heavy Aggravation, and they had another shocking le Tax Scene to behold: Their Estates were granted to t the desperate Adventurers, and the needy Hunters of rable? Forume.

able in The se Upstarts and Spoilers were incredibly to be explicit. Some of them rioted in the Revenues ence. of whole Counties; many of them counted their TH312

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Manors by Hundreds. Others were madelwere of Cities, others Proprietors of great Towns, Enforcement commanded strong Forts and Castles, The purposely built to insure the everlasting Bondsthe pothe wretched English. All these losty Uniteriors had it now in their Option, to starve, or to Effect the genuine Lords and Owners; I mean, sufficient them as the cruel Mercy of the Invader hashe had to live bereft of Dignity and Bread.

Danish

THESE new Lords, governed by the M-height and Spirit of their Master, admitting none to buman under them but their own Adherents, EmBuilding was in a direct Way to lose its Name, Worth was absurdly derived from any Number of Slation and Beggars.

Property, so universal and so sudden, as deed by to be matched in any Country, under with a Tyrant, upon any Provocation, contros fresh Guilt and Horror from the insidious lone haviour of the Usurper just before. It me an unusually soft, and even fatherly. He had relaxed the dinterest to affect Popularity. He had relaxed the ed into vere Exercise of Power, recalled Exiles, and even fatherly to the English and punished the insolent Normans. He again talked of calling a Free Parliament, even assembled from an Parts of the Kingled such Men of Note for Quality and Knowles printers.

nadelwere finest to acquaint him with the national Towns Cuftons and Laws.

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offles, This Change of Behaviour in him cheated Bondsthe poor English, and recovered the Tyrant their ty UHearts. In him it was all a faithless Feint, the or to Effect of his present Dread from an actual Invaan, susion in the North, from Denmark. As soon as der hahe had bribed away that Peril, by Money to the

Danillo General, he strait returned to his Rage, he Mheightened by this last Danger. Besides all the one to human Victims to his Fury, he vented it upon s, En Buildings and the Soil. In the best Part of the me, North, for Sixty Miles together, he spread Desoer of slation to complete, that in all that Tract not a

Tree or Shrub was left; not a House or Church, Ranks nor Subfiftence for Man or Beaft. He was inn, as deed least merciful to fuch as he did not forthunder with destroy, but left to the Pangs of Famines: contine feek Relief from Carrion, from the most loathnsidion line Infects and Vermin, and from the Flesh of

re. Itone another, till they at last expired, bereft of that He borrible Food. The whole Region was converaxed ted into to absolute a Desert, that for many Years kiles, stogether the Marks of the Plough were not feen the Enin ic.

25. He WEEN William had as it were extinguished iament, the La lish Nobility and Landholders, he extende Kingle his avage Scheme to the English Clergy, de-Knowle ping their Privileges, trampling upon their FT 37 (2)

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Charters, and subjecting them to what B he pleased. Where they submitted, he them like Slaves, and half-starved them; ent S they afferted their Rights, he treated the our Traitors, stripped them of their Freehold a Fore put Normaus in their room. Most of the English my too was quartered upon them. He all religious Houses to be fearched, and set and C the Wealth in them; for That was what he when ed, though he pretended to look for con to del Rebels and Traitors. It proved a lucrative to inf to him, as he spared nothing that was vi he he the rich Ornaments of their Saints and & them their massy Plate, nor any of their preciou to the

niture, however confecrated to holy Purp to be WITH all this Outrage upon Clergymo barous had no Aversion to the Clergy. For, like thoron other cruel Men, he was a great Bigot, for a Reverence, and even of Liberality, to Holy William hated the English Clergy because as if were Englishmen (just as any Popish Tyrato the always hate English Protestants). His I TE and Mistrust of them was so excessive, the did Juggling with the Pope (the Father and Everage rager of all Mischief and Impiety) he prohis Consent to deprive all the obnoxious Disented ries at a Blow. Some he banished, otherna imprisoned, and supplied all the Vacancie Venue Strangers, Creatures of his own, or of the h

SUCH was the Return which he made to the bat B English Clergy, for their early Submission to him d, he and their Treachery to their Country. A differem; ent Spirit, because a different Religion, actuates ed the our modern Clergy, who oppose the Advances of echola a Foreign Yoke and Foreign Superstition, with true of the English Courage and true Protestant Zeal.

HIG

He His whole Reign was a Series of Robbery and fet and Cruelty. He was fo fingularly abhorred, that that he when a whole Army of Conspirators was formed or con to destroy him, not a fingle Conspirator was found atives to inform him of his Danger. He saw it before was vi he heard of it, and had no Resource but to offer and Sthem their own Terms, and implicitly submitted preciou to the Meanest. He owned all their Reproaches Purp to be just, condemned himself and all his barlergymbarous, faithless Tyranny, solemnly promised a r, like therough Reformation, and gave them his Soul Bigot, for a Pledge. He took an awful Oath, upon the , to MHoly Gospel, and expresly submitted to be damnpecaused, if he failed, for the future, to rule according Tyrato the Mown Laws of England. ch

His I THUS he stripped them of their Fears, as five, the did the credulous Fools their Followers of their and Eweapons; the only avenging Devils that he dreadhe prod. The Leaders broke their Army, against all ious Disente, and he his Oath, against all Conscience d, other and Shame. Nay, his Oath did but whet his cancie Vennessee. They who had been the Witnesses

of the P D 5

and Depositaries of his facramental Engage its E first felt his Perjury and Revenge, and he pu mular the Slaughter with profuse Barbarity, which Devi more bitterly felt by such whom he stare ing a Dungeons and Exile, than by those whom he He h butchered. The Maffacre was extensive an ter, This was rash Rage against trut the T relenting. licy. A Prince who acts like a Destroy and I in perpetual Danger of being destroyed, there liam had one constant Encouragement His S blackest Perjury and Tyranny, the Pope's a wol rant and Absolution: A Confideration won as bad the Thoughts and Abborrence of all Engl Proper at this Day !

had b

Times

His constant Perfidy, Oppression and had t ty, begot more Conspiracies, and these fred latter barity and Carnage. Suspicion was a Pu fion a Guilt, and whomfoever he difliked, he fufte Sound fo that having Criminals without Number, he know Victims without Mercy. Hanging was the willing Punishment: To be banished and starved when counted a Favour. Numbers perished in fome Dungeons: Many had their Eyes pulled many had their Feet and Hands lopped of them both Sorts were left with the Burden of and Carcasses, without Organs to guide and port Life.

AFTER he had long waded in Blood all the best, and thinned the Nation, at la

ngage its English Inhabitants, he set himself to accuhep mulare Money, and spared no Oppression, nor which Device to oppress. It was a Course not of Taxfar ing and Collecting, but of Rapine and Grinding. homh He had got a Kingdom by Robbery and Slaugh ive an ter, and afterwards intenfly and eagerly pursued off tru the Trade. He came to the Kingdom by Force Destroy and Treachery, and he ruled it as he got it. Neioyed, ther did the confuming Tyranny cease with him: nent His Son Rufus was rather worse than he; indeed Pope's a wolfill Tyrant. Several of the same Line were n wor as bad. They claimed the Kingdom as their Eng Property, and a Right to it from Conquest. It had been much the same thing to the Nation, and had they claimed it by Divine Right, only the se frei latter must be owned better calculated for Delua Pn fron and Tyranny, as it carries a more awful e fusite Sound, and derives itself from Heaven. We ber, he know what dreadful Conclusions were forged for s the unlimited Servitude, during the arbitrary Times ved when it was in Fashion here.

Gon and his Majesty defend us from such spulle them!

IG.

eden of P.S. In this Character of William, called the ide an Conqueror, I have taken the Facts and Circum-Blood from eventing either, to serve any Purpose of

my

my own. That he is not generally feet black a Light, I conceive to be owing to vourable Account given of him by Sirl Temple; a Performance unworthy of fo all candid a Writer.



NUMBER VIII.

The curious Speech of a Fugitive gent, testant - Popish - Jacobite Prin play t Lewis the Well-beloved.

THE following Speech in French is your about in MS. at Paris, and commyour for its Smartness and Eloquence. His Exa ance, Mynheer Van Hoey has fent a Copy of it Hague: An important Piece of Intel mane from fuch an able Hand! A Friend of having transmitted a Transcript of it to think it well worth the Perusal of English with In order to be quite exact in my To tion of it, I have even preserved some Galident that none of the Pith and Scope of so curture Piece might be loft.

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ring to Mr. XELLY, the Nonjuror, Secretary to the late Bishop Atterbury, now Envoy from the Young Pretender in Scotland to the King of France, bis Speech to that Monarch.

SIRE,

HAVE the Honour to wait upon your Majefty from my Royal Master, the Prince Recitive gent, and am fully instructed by him (your Ministers, Sire, have seen my Instructions) to dis-Pripplay to your Majesty what a profound and lively Sense he fosters in his princely Heart, of your generous Friendship to himself and his Cause; of nch is your bountiful and feafonable Assistance; and of come your Cordiality in continuing to affift him; Affift-'s Exa ance, Sire, fo fignal and fuccessful, as to have of it railed him from a forsaken Wanderer, to com-Intel mand on Army, to the Possession of almost all end of one Kingdom, and to the fair Hopes of another.

it to: His R. H. Sire, is so passionately penetrated English with a Spirit of Gratitude towards your Majesty, my Ti his gracious Benefactor and Founder, that he arne Galli dently longs to publish his Gratitude to your Ma-fo curi jesty before the Face of the whole World, by re-turning you your own Gift again, and laying his Crown at your Feet. A Title to it he had before,

but,

but, at best, disputed, always ineffectual as to re Majesty, Sire, in giving him Possession, he arch were, substantially purchased the Title to sty, so His highest Ambition will be, to have the R. H. to wear, for your Majesty's Use, a Crow Debr, ferred upon him by your Majesty's Bounty, ting the

FOR this pleasing Reason, Sire, he wais Rapplies to your Majesty, to facilitate to their Means of thus signalizing his Thanks to you Grand jesty. Be pleased, Sire, to enable him to pion Triumph; since he cannot, he will not, and as finally, but for your Majesty.

HE has the Honour, Sire, to offer othe submit of Advantage to your Majesty, from such He py, such a seasonable Revolution in English estate wain, ill-judging Nation, long into you with the deceitful and dangerous Pride of Likewi and with a damnable Antipathy to the true Conclic Church, shall then no longer obstructers de Majesty's paternal Schemes for the Glory Cause Crown, and for the just Abasement of such Majest and States, as would, for narrow Interespersion presumptuous Ends of their own, dare to derate your Majesty's wise Measures for your or will en nour and their Humiliation.

His R. H. Sire, incapable of the low lone) of fuch ungenerous Caution and Neutrality we be ambitiously seek his own Glory in advancathey of your Majesty, in humbling all who are of the charteness of the control of the control of the control of the charteness of the charteness of the charteness of the charteness of the control of the low lone) of the low lone.

HIG.

Rectual as to refuse to receive Laws from so great a Monflow, he arch. In such Assistance given to your Majefle to fly, Sire, for such laudable and pacific Ends, his
we the R. H. besides the Reasonableness of paying a just
Crow Debt, will have the Pleasure and Merit of imitaBounty ting the Examples of his Royal Grandfather, and
he chis Royal Grand Uncle (of pious Memory) in
the to wheir Behaviour towards your Majesty's Great
is to you Grandfather, Lewis the Great, a glorious Chamhim to pion against Schismatics and Commonwealths,
not, and against all who stood so obstinately in De-

fence of their own pretended Rights, as not to

r other submit them to his Godlike Power.

m such His R.H. Sire, hath planned out Measures Englisher effectually reducing untractable Spirits, when, and in by your Majesty's Favour, he is once settled. He de of Likewise hopes and even intreats, your Majesty's etrue Concurrence in this his noble Design: He the obstructes doubts your Aid, Sire, as it is a Common Glory Cause, almost equally interesting to both your such fuch Majesty and himself. He purposes to begin with Interest Persus sons and gentle Methods, and is so modare to derate as to be content with all his Subjects who your of will embrace the Apostolic System of the Non-

e low lone) neither can our Faith or Discipline, though utrality we be Protestants, offend your Majesty, since dvancinthey is ntimately square with those of the Gallican to are before, which we have been ambitious to re-

Semble

femble and imitate, in all her effential Ter Practices, "Prayers for the Dead; Adommon the Host; the Invocation of Saints; the mon

" Purgatory; the Power of Priests to on HI

" Gates of Heaven and Hell; the Doarcioul

"Auricular Confession, Priestly Aballyes, Chrism, Penance, Altars, and the Undoth

" Sacrifice thereon; but above all, the Majest

" Power, and indelible Character, with fince,

interrupted Apostolic Succession, of Bishever

" Priests." to rule

WE hold too, Sire, the Divine Het Precede Right and irrefistible Authority of Kings ressort detest Schismatics, and consider the present in as Intruders, Presbyterians, and Time ing Pever since the Revolution; and we reclaim Church Lands from the sacrilegious Usurand steem.

These Catholic Principles, Sire, will, we ye warrant us, in the equitable Eyes of you jesty, for assuming, as we do, the Title of tholic Church of Great Britain. These Catholic Principles, Sire, and our steady Loyalty, he endeared us to his R. H. the P. R. that he set to have our Restoration at Heart, as more we have his. We burn, Sire, with servent to see the Churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the Churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the Churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the Churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the Churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the Churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the Churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the Churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the Churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the Churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the Churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the Churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the churches gloriously filled with a servent to see the churches gloriously filled

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Adormon Chim, common Sufferings, and a comits; the mon Inverest with himself.

s to on HE hopes, Sire, that your Majesty will gra-Doctroully please to behold him, with sympathizing AbaEyes, in the same tender and just Light as he he Undoth as engaged, Sire, in a Cause in which your , the Majeley has an equal Concern with himself; with thance, as he will rule by you, Sire, he will be of Billever animated with the same glowing Ambition to rule for you, Sire, according to the illustrious

se HerPrecedent set him by his last and best Prede-

Kingsteffors.

HIG.

ial Ter

present Ir is thus, Sire, that his R. H. has the plea-Time ing Prospect of lessening, in Part, that immense re recla Heap of Obligations, which have been so long s Usunand to plentifully showering upon him and his

House from the august House of France, particularly vill, we'y yourself, Sire, the Representative and living of you slory of that Imperial House. As to the literal title of Method of discharging those Debts, he has the hese common to leave it intirely, Sire, to your Man alty, hefty's Wildom and Discretion; determined, as he nat he s, when all is paid, still to consider himself your , as m Debtor, and the Debt itself as immortal and irre-

fervent ferven have a bufly configns to me, Sire, the Glory of making rour Majesty that Offer.

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IT transports my Soul, Sire, and even riump it, as your Majesty may be pleased to pright by these sincere Tears, to foresee, as I do w an unchangeable Hope, the bleffed Time arm I ing,-when your Majesty shall have given tom L land a new Face, fixed the true Heir up & fo Throne, and Uniformity in the Church; bedien the Hierarchy shall no longer be invaded and a filed by Schifmatics, nor infolent Republican I T and affront the Crown; when Church ante, wi archy shall go Hand in Hand, and give agre without Controul, except when honourour to your Majesty's enlightening Commands, oran int ed by your wife Measures : Both Church and Ro will be the Work of your own Hands. a who scend, Sire, to enable us to complete just only glorious Work. Be, Sire, be, to our Threed for doms what you are fo conspicuously to estors the Louis the Well-beloved.

Your Majesty's great Wisdom will aren to you, Sire, that present Success depends upon sent Supplies. The usurped Government or land grows every Day more formidable, elegant to our lamentable Missortune. It wounds to our lamentable Missortune. It wounds and Republicans so boldly seizing the Standard of so great a Monarch. Be speed, to avenge yourself and us; shorten their

THIS INDEPENDENT WHIG.

d to prightful Governor; a Governor of your own, as I do will cure them of their drunken Infolence ime amon Wealth, and of their wild Wantonness given tom Liberty; teach them, Sire, proper Redeir up & for your Majesty, with due Loyalty and Thurchibedience to his R. H. your Majesty's grateful

vaded fard and faithful Ally.

publican I'm will doubtless touch your Royal Heart, erch anire, with the most pleasing Sensations; to hear nd give agreeable Information which I have the Hoonourcour to communicate to your Majesty, that there ands, can incire and equitable Plan fixed for securing urchants Royal Throne, as foon as it is recovered. nds. I who ferved or favoured the Usurpation, are lete put only never to be trusted, but to be dispatched r Threed forfelted, like the Regicides, Sire, at the last ally to efforation. They are, however, to be treated

the mean time with gentle Language, and will aten to be fed with fair Hopes, fince it would be ends up and imprudent to terrify them into nmentiore desperate Measures of Defence than they

able, eres sow taking.

Expended HESE Forfeitures, Sire, and the Stocks, t Wom hich have been rather Funds of public Rebellion, fee Method the public Revenue, will competently exalt the State and his M——'s Court and Followers.

If peed he was not Churchmen, who have so long and the the state of the public representation of the public Revenue, will competently exalt the state of Tito

Emoluments; their Ministry will be theme schismatical, and all their Ordinations nulsured my of the Church Lands will be resume are to of them perhaps forseited, and the rest prounts of the prounts of them perhaps forseited, and the rest prounts of the perhaps forseited of the perhaps fo

PERMIT me, Sire, to acquaint yodents, jesty with one successful Stroke of our erform which hath done us marvellous Service that convinced all our Adherents, that atriots sent complying Churchmen, Bishops and preverare Presbyterians; and that Presbyten In much worse Christians than Papists, a Nicon his which Schismatics give to Catholics. Sign) Step, Sire, we do but confirm our Ested ever Charity for the Gallican Church, with which via have long studied to unite our own, and agreed to a Scheme for that Purpose; also sire which Mr. Lessy, a celebrated Champion cordinate the honest Boldness to present to an Convocation in the Reign of Queen Anne.

WE have, Sire, many Writers, and Books ready written, to prove all our Classification of the Kingdom, all and Eress; Passive Obedience, and indefeasible terro

their all be regain our constant, and our affectionate l be theme, loudly and awfully echoed by every ons nultiplies from every Pulpit; Doctrines, Sire, ever esumerar to his R. H.'s best Predecessors, and tenderly rest prourished by them. We shall produce, Sire, ought pluminous Histories (purposely composed) to rush a ove the Succession of the Stuarts from the anpresent Monarchical House of Noah, and that the Churchid Succession was never interrupted, whatever parchy reaches Time and Violence, Necessity and Acint yodents, may have made in it. An egregious of our erformance this, Sire, worthy of the Counte-Servicince of all rightful Kings, and of all offended that arriots who oppose Kings whom they cannot ps and prove.

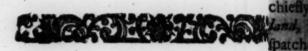
sbyter Is is the firm Purpose of his R. H. (for to a Niom his Royal Father, your Majesty knows, will polics. fign) it is, Sire, his fixed Resolution, to revive. ar Effeld even to Sharpen the old Laws, and to reign with with Vigour, like an absolute Master, at least by wn, are Direction of the greatest of all. For it will ose; 13. Sire, his Study and his Pride, always to reign mpion cording to your Model, and by your fage Counto and; and to shew himself worthy of such a reve-Anne d, such a Superior Pattern and Director.

rs, and Such, Sire, are the Sentiments, Views, our Chippes, and Situation of his R. H. the P. R. dom, aleaver and your Majesty have rendered him hiefeasible terro ctorious. He hopes that the greatest

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King upon Earth will concur with the hele Heaven, in accomplishing a Work for and forwarded by both.

I SHALL impatiently wait, Sire, for and to nour of your Majesty's Commands, a more impatiently for the Execution of the your Majesty's Ministers.



NUMBER IX.

Westa wards

upon Iri(b :

by Or

The Loyalty of Papists never Transcripted by Protestants. Remeant and Liberty inevitable Sacriment, a Popish Revolution.

In the latter End of the Year 1633 of the Irish Parliament, the Irish Popish who were many, were extremely for shew themselves well affected and zeal jects, and concurred unanimously in a Four Subsidies to the King. In the Mid Year 1641, the Irish rebel against the King massacre all his Protestant Subjects, and animated in all their brutal Outs.

the these very Popish Members, lately so complaisant, k folio loss and fo zealous for the King, now defying the Authority, overturning the Government,

VHIG

, for and burchering his only true Subjects. nds, a Ir is remarkable enough, that so able a Man of the the Earl of Strafford (he was then only Lord Wentworth, and Lord Deputy, but was afterwards Earl of Strafford, the Name which he is chiefly known by) then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had, but the Year before, in all his Dipatches from thence flourished, in high Strains, upon the Loyalty and Affection of the native Irifo: He even upbraids the Scots, then forced by Oppression into Arms, with the exemplary and perceable Behaviour of the Irifb.

neva Tests Representation that great Man partly Remeant as a Compliment upon his own Manage-Sacriment, and, probably, found it well-pleafing at Court, where Popery was too much in Fashion, and the Irish too much caressed for being Papists, especially by the Queen, who governed the Spirit ar 163 of the King. He too, tho' a Protestant, was opifs hours to Popery, as a Religion favourable to rely for the Monarchy, fuch as, it cannot be denied, he nd zealows fund of. Yet the difcerning Lord Lieutely in a many to fo candid as to warn the King against em-he Mid players the Earl of Antrim to quell the Troubles

the Kins and, as the King was inclined he should; ests, and for the Popish Earl was then in great Favour with

1 Outra

the King, and even with Archbishop Land

e neither hope much (fays the fagacious

worth) from his Parts, nor from his h

or from his Affections.—As he is a Papil

"Tyrone, he is not to be trufted with any \$1

44 Arms which he is now applying for."

In another Letter to the King, about Forces in Ireland against Scotland, "H (Irill Geeches his Majesty, not to grant the L (Ourse Antrim a Troop (which he would sure led by

"Suitor for) as a Thing which would prove Rand" unpopular to all the English, from his Reform

his Race, his Unfitness for Trust, his im might

ed Views, his evil and traiterous Designs, Burn Besides, Lord Strafford, in all his Letters, thy

m, the

him as a very weak, vain Man.

After all this weighty Warning, the King all of favourable to this Popilb Earl, talks of his far moble Spirit, at that Conjuncture, and mends him to the Lord Lieutenant, as we to be trusted and employed. His Majesty, after, in a Letter to Strafford, tells him, to should be glad you could find some we

" furnish the Earl of Antrim with Arms, the

" he be a Roman Catholic; for he may bed

to me at this Time, to let loofe upon the

" of Argyle."

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t, as w Majesty,

Is him,

RIM, thus encouraged, applied for Six Arms, and even purposed to put the ne raised under the Command of his Neal. " I am aftonished, says Lord rd, with his Lordship's Purpose, Colonel understood to be in his Heart and Affections a Traitor! What a Prospect for all "H (Iriff Papifts) armed with our own Weapons the E (ourselves by that means turned naked) Men fure led by Tyrone's Grandchild, the Son of old prove Randal Mac Donald, in the same Country, his Reformerly the very Heart and Strength of those his in might, long, lasting Rebellions?" efigns, Bur though the Lord Lieutenant had exceletters, thy exposed the Danger of arming Lord Anim, the misled King orders him to give the e King all possible Assistance, and even to give him f his in Commo fion under the Great Seal, to levy and mees. An Army of Irish Papists were accordand officer'd by a favage Lift of Names, Macs and O's, all of rebellious two Years after, bloody Butchers in Rebellion, and, even now, all ready to arms, the with a Commission from his Majesty, ay be of selection inst himself, as well as against his Subupon the best the Earl of Antrim did no Ser-King; he had other Aims, though he

apacity, nor, just then, an Opportuni-

ty, to pursue them. He took the first on nity, and most barbarously improved it; ye ter the Restoration, he pleaded King Charle First's Commission for all he did, and actual a Pardon from King Charles the Second, it upon that Plea.

ONE thing is extremely remarkable. pears to be the Opinion of Lord Strafford before the Earl of Argyle declared himse before the Covenant, his Country was given took the King to the Earl of Antrim and on What

IF King Charles the First, so true al stant, was thus perniciously misled and be by Papists; what Wonder that Charles the a real Papift, the more dangerous and guitolies was a pretended Protestant, a Prince prete loofe Principles, and a Libertine in Life tion. fond of Popery as he was of arbitrary Po known Foe to Law and Virtue, and Prote a known Dissembler, partial to Papils constant Friend and Dupe? He was in Measures hearty; though he was too timid, and too much devoted to Voluptu to risk his Ease and Pleasures, and Cro openly declaring for the Pope, and into Popilb Superstition barefaced, both so a the English.

His Brother, whose Zeal, like his B was extreme, tried the mad Experime

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erished in the Trial. He was baffled and ; and furely it was worse than Death, to n a Throne, to live upon Alms from the

of the English Name.

pretended Son is a faturnine Bigot, full Dreams of his Divine Right, which imble. Island Slavery in his Subjects: He is drunk raffoliosis fel Vengeance against them for the damn-himstable Comes of Sacrilege and Rebellion, in renoun. give cing one and his Oracle and Prompter, the Pope. nd on What Hope can be conceiv'd of his Off-spring? rue a Neither he nor they dare, if they would, abjure and the For or arbitrary Power. Without the Pope les the bey may want Bread, and hereditary Right imnd guil lies a Right to be arbitrary. The Blood they rince pretend to is but a discouraging Recommenda-

Life tion, yet they have no other.

rary Po La souft appear groß Mockery, Mockery even rous Highlanders, to employ such bloody to rob the Property and to confine and the Persons of Men, under the crazy Pref restoring Liberty. The great Grievance Liberty is too fix'd and flourishing; that ples upon Superstition and Tyranny, and e pull'd down before these can be set up. what Law does the Invader pretend to n, but that he has Right against Law, and oy Law? His Intrusion, by all the Steps ence and Blood, infers that no Violence

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can disqualify him, nor could disqualify his tended Father; that therefore he hath, an pretended Father had, a Right to rule by lence, and that no Man in the Three Nationor the Three Nations themselves, have anyle to oppose Violence. Concise Reasoning that is in them, all the Lives, all the Profit in them, are mine by Right, and I will it by Force."

His Auxiliaries from Abroad are as the and I as his Claims at Home, the Power of F the Curses and Demands of the Pope. I Janks pants for our Destruction, and knows the both fure Way to destroy us, is to enslave us; a indea der us forlorn and even double Slaves at or Times French and Papal Tyranny; nay, Slaves at Hand to a King of Straw, a Royal Shado verno up by Rome and the House of Boarbon. dare he refuse to his Masters and Creaton own Bigotry, his Hatred of Protestant Dread of Liberty, and the Merit of exim Herefy, will all excite him to execute his tation with Zeal. Religion, Liberty, Tra odious to his Masters and to himself, m fudden Sacrifices to their joint Policy and I

WHAT think you, Englishmen, Protty and Freemen, of the shocking Scene? It this is no more than the necessary Effects a tural Operations of Popery and Tyranny. Go

nous Canonist, the great Oracle of the Vamaintains, " That a Christian City (or nmunity) may be totally and lawfully ned for a few Heretics dwelling in it." This e anyl Treation, so positive and bloody, is but agreeable ning! to the universal Spirit and Practice of Popery. he Pro Nor can there be such a thorough renouncing of I wil Christ by the strongest Words of Apostaly, as the Butchering of Men and Christians in his Name,

as the and blasphemously urging his Authority.

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of H IF the Herely of a few draws down and warope. Frants this fiery Doom upon a Community, What ows the whole Nation of Heretics to expect? What e us; i indeed, but inceffant Fires, and Furnaces feven es at or Times beated ?

aves att. Take Warning, O Britons! when your Go-Shado vernment is gone, your Liberty is gone, and your Religion must follow. Foreign Politics, and inble Right, will, must, soon swallow your Liberty, and all your Fortunes: Papal Zeal, er burning and bloody, must, will, furiousguish your Religion, and burn your Persons ibles. Remember Queen Mary: Rememe French and Irish Massacres: Remember mish Inquisition, with the unrelenting Racks ames there: Remember the fwift and inhu-Destruction every-where brought upon Pros by Popery; and may God give you Unding in all Things!

E 3 NUMBER



NUMBER X.

Remarks upon the Appeal of Pretender (young or old) to me People.

By the Stile of the Pretender's Declarate feems to rely, for his principal Support on the Stupidity and Infatuation of the Me He fays, "his only Intention is, to reinfa" Subjects in the full Enjoyment of their gion, Laws and Liberties." When we the most copious Possession of all these Bld even to Profusion and Satiety, beyond all the tions of the Earth, he comes from Rome, Religion is founded in Fraud, Rapine and ty, to reinstate us Protestants in the full ment of our Religion, which is accursed by and we are damned by Rome for holding it.

JUST so Queen Mary reinstated her Sul in the full Enjoyment of their Religion, by sup the Papists to burn the Protestants, and put this her motherly Goodness and Protection

n all their Rights, to the End of her de-Life. She promised as fair as he does, ed the very same Things, and professed the ublic Spirit.

AT Reason can we have to believe that he wall not follow her catholic Example, educated, the is, in the same catholic Principles, which eternally infer the same catholic Spirit? Before we can take his Word, he must shew us, what he never can shew, that ever a Popish Prince kept his Engagements to Protestant Subjects, or that the Genius of Popery, and the Maxims of the Pope, will defer him to keep them. Did his pretended ther keep them? He does not pretend to fay he did; he cannot pretend to fay it: He moves that he did not; yet does not condemn, not en censure him, for not doing it, nor for alting all his folemn Oaths, and invading all lights.

AT therefore does he mean by his Intento reinstate his Subjects in the Enjoymen: Il their Rights?" I doubt he hath a double ng; first to mislead, if he can, such as alenjoy all their Rights; when at the fame he intends, as his Education and Religion him, to spoil them of all. He would them the while to think that they are d of their Right, and he comes to rehem. Thus he gives weak Minds Hopes,

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Protection

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in order to bring them to give him Admittate and then, when they have made him Masse will teach them what their Rights are; not to be redeemed from Heresy, and to be so for their Good, into the Bosom of the Car Church; to be ruled by an hereditary, independent of Rebellion, and rule them by these Laws of absolute Monarchy. Liberty, a now understood and practised, can be not they their Rights, as by it his Father was dethe As he and himself stands excluded.

HE therefore cannot mean English Protesta. Liberty: If he did, his Declaration would be diculous; for what People upon Earth he much Liberty as we? His present Attempt of the same Reason, be a Contradiction; whilst we enjoy our present Liberty, he can wer reign. As little can he mean the protestant Religion, which excluded his he for ever, and him from ever succeeding his ther.

THIS Language and these Promises are fore mere Mockery to all Men of Sense, an gar-Plums to Children and Fools. It is a absurd and deceitful to call us his Subjects is an Exile by Law, and can have no Subjects we from to be his Subjects calling us his Subjects he disowns the Law;

HG. ing Sovereignty, and deriding us, he offers dmitt gracious Impossibility, of reinstating us in Mafre we never wanted; what we enjoy above all e; nan our Religion, Laws and Liberties. be for he Can

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not this pleasant? His Father ran Headlong troy all these, the Moment after he had to preserve them all: King William rethe force them: King George has enlarged them, erty, a and freadily preferves them. In what Sense are be no they to be reinstated, but by being re-destroyed? s deth. As he is the visionary Representative of all his Subjects, that is, of all us, who are not his Sub-The Prote seeds, by reinstating himself he concludes that

would we shall all be reinstated, ___for we are all bis. arth by NEITHER are fuch extravagant Doctrinesemptw and Demands unlike those preach'd up by the Ction; Court Sycophants in his Father's Time, and too he ca was before. It would be endless to cite Quoand Sermons, and the Abuses then put uphis Hos God's Word, on this Subject, by Men procalling themselves Religious, and prostitute-Name of Protestants to Popish Purposes. llustration shall suffice here out of Thou-Doctor Ball, Master of the Temple, taking Text the Words of our bleffed Saviour, der unto Cafar the Things that are Ca-" defired his Audience to observe, that ords were RENDER unto Cafar, no: unto Cafar; for that all was Cafar's E 5 before.

before. The courtly Doctor goes on to the Men, that no Man had a Right to any The that whatever Men had was Cafar's, and a ad a Right to all Things.

I NEED hardly add, that by Cafar the D tor meant King Fames, or King Charles (Ifm which) Princes not very Cafarean, but gra of all the Rights which Doctor Ball confe upon Cafar; nor had he any other Reason fo conferring them. Had it been necessar have derived these Princes from the Blood Cafar, 'tis not improbable that the count Divine would have invented a lineal Descent bim, found a Text for it, and branded as Ath all who disputed it.

I CANNOT but here remark, with Cond that the Divines of those Days, even some Divines, whilft they contended against the Fa and Horrors of Popery with irrelistible h and Success, yet with strange Inconsistency, strange Zeal, maintained the wild Tenets of defeasible Right, and blind Bondage to the of a Tyrant; even of a Popist Tyrant. one of the many and mighty Bleffings attend the Revolution and Protestant Succession, our Divines breathe a different Spirit, and tend, like good Englishmen, for Civil Liber and, like good Christians, for Liberty of C (cien nce,—Doctrines odious and decried in

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HE Pretender therefore, by Religion, Laws Liberties, means fuch as his pretended Fa-King James, pleased to allow his Subjects; ne strove to extinguish all the Laws of Reliand Liberty, which they claimed to thems. By these Laws and Liberties, therefore, cannot intend, and therefore we cannot undestand him to intend, Ours. His Words are manifest Cant, the Cant of all Invaders. Who, that invades a Country, would not flatter it to obtain it? There is not a Tyrant in Europe but metends to allow his Slaves great Rights and Privileges, and professes how tenderly he will maintain them in fuch. Old Louis, in every Step he took, and in every Edict he published, purby to destroy the Edict of Nantz (and he continually, by all Steps and Edicts, pushthat perfidious Defign) was careful constantdeclare, " That he would never violate the dict of Nantz," which he still faithlesly stiled perpetual, the irrevocable Edict.

HE only literal Meaning which the Preer's Words will bear, is a Meaning which he not publicly own, nor like to have it discod. "To reinstate all his Subjects in the njoyment of their Religion, Laws and Lierties," is a very proper Declaration and En-

E 6 couragement

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couragement to most of those who own him to their Sovereign; to all bigotted Papists and him headed Nonjurors; to desperate Out-laws, starting Exiles, savage Highlanders, and Irish Rapperers; to all who claim Estates, forfeited by the own, or their Father's Treason; and to all The tors who gasp for the Estates and Properties of the real and true Subjects, who incur the Treason. Po

opposing them.

delicious Bait; a Redemption from Misery; Can he Call to Happiness; an Invitation to take Possible and Milk and Honey. But it is a terrible Demonstration of Woe to us, the present Possessina be stripped and extirpated, destroyed or expelled like the accursed Philistines: For, as God grade Canaan to the Jews, the Pope can give English to the Catholics; just as he did Half the Global the Spaniards, who have rendered it, by exceptions almost as waste as when God first created it.

By the same Rule of just Construction and what he means by removing the Encrowments made upon a FREE People. These becroachments are the Revolution, the Protest Succession, the Disestablishment of Popery, the Restraints upon Papists, the Settlement of Help

relufion of Catholic Princes, and our Relist-

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ESE are Encroachments and Grievances Witness; terrible Grievances to the Pope; Encroachments upon the Pope's Pupil. all To Come, encouraged by the Pope, to mend ties of the Condition of Protestants? For, by the Encouragement he comes, armed with reason Pope's the Pope's Bleffing upon his Popilh Endeavours, omife; and with the Pope's Curse against Protestants. Mifery; Can be come by the Aid of France and Spain, to ke Polincrede the Happinels and Strength, and to ims Wedprove the Liberties of Englishmen? For, by the e Den Aid of these Catholic Powers, he comes as med

Seffors, again England. expel Hrs Promises therefore, in any other Stile. God gue Derifion-His Argument from Success, e Englas most rash and profane Argument, most used Globa ked Purposes, and to colour wicked s: The blackest Criminals have at all urged it, as often as they have been suc-

By the same Argument, Providence hath buch longer against him and his Family them: They have been Fifty-seven Years These le, and he hath had a Mock-Reign of a Protesta onthe over Out-laws in Arms. We, who him, can more justly urge his own best ent against him; we act under the Gospel Law, in Conformity to both, and have

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the best Claim to Favour from Providence, therefore faithfully trust to Providence, and ourselves indebted to it for the Revolution Protestant Succession, as we hope soon to bis utter Deseat and final Expulsion. Why a Deseat hath not happened sooner, all Mement, and most Men foresaw.

If he reason consistently, he must enthat Providence hath forsaken him, and him to fly from the same antient Capital. he got thither we all know, and he ough Compunction to recollect. It was by the chery of Parricides in Authority, Men alway tly used, faithfully protected, and even far

by the Government.

Majesty's best Subjects, by the Aid of then Majesty's best Subjects, by the Aid of then He did it by Surprize, at the Head of Bank and Rebels unprovoked, all of them ment used; many of them pardoned for former sons, many of them trusted; some of them ferred by his Majesty, ungratefully and unmally turning his own Arms against him; unsured with any Plea from Oppression, any Petition for Conscience, any Encroachment the Laws, any Alarm from Arbitrary Power der the most legal, the gentlest Administra in full Possession of Liberty, surfeited with unworthy of it, and wantoning in it.

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ch is the mad, the unhallowed Spirit and cer of this Rebellion, and such Glory it reslect upon the Revolution, which was in Effort and Scheme of Self-Defence, or, of Self-Preservation, against a crazy it's defying Oaths, rending Piecemeal the of God and Man, and making War upon and Conscience, and human Society.

LOUALLY unfortunate is he in his Attack the Government, from the Faults found th it. The mildest Government is always most boldly blamed; Fulness of Liberty is antly exposed to the Abuse of Liberty; like and Wealth, and all other worldly Blef-Ambition and Discontent will readily find devances, or as readily make them. Nay, the Mary Defence of Society is a Grievance to who want to distress Society, or even to alor Ends of their own. Places and Employwhich are inseparable from Society, as withem it cannot be governed, are Grievances to tho want them and cannot get them; and ffession of them is the surest Cure for rail-The Abuse of Parliaments comes them. n evil and ill-judged Grace from his Pen, a preposterous Grievance out of his Mouth. James hectored and defied Parliaments, have extinguished Parliaments, and set up

his weak Will, that is, Popery and Tyranny, the Room of Law, of Gospel, and of Parments. The Excellency of our Laws is a Parments. The Excellency of our Parliaments, and as rious Defence of them; neither can they higher Praise, than that the Pretender and a Papists dislike them.

PENAL Laws are the stale Common! of all disaffected Men, and the eternal Subject their Invectives, because they set Bounds to Fury. It is natural for Rebels to rail at the that hamper and hang them. I wonder that Pretender's Manifesto should venture to me Penal Laws, when before the Revolution and every Penal Law was wrested into a Can Law. Even the Defence of Law was made pital; and so worthy an Englishman, and son a Man as Algernoon Sidney, was arraigned for belling; for, fo that excellent Book of his Defence of Liberty against Tyranny, fincen ed and read with Applause, was then called: that true Patriot was executed for publishing though it never went out of his Closet, nor proved to be his Hand-writing. Harmless Wo and Conversation became the Objects of B Laws, which were virulently stretched to m public Martyrs. I doubt it is the greatest fortune of this Government, that Penal la have been so little exerted; we see the Numb

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Boldness of Papists: Pray God we may not

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E talks idly and loosely about former Misages under King James, and the Outcries ft them. He calls Outrages and Tyranny arriages; the Invasion and Suspension of the Line; the High Commission, an Inquisition set up to destroy this Protestant Church; the exacting of Money from the Subjects, without Law, and against Law; the Imprisonment of the Biboos of the Church, a Third of the Bench at once, for their modest Petition to be relieved from crying Oppression; an Army maintained ainst Parliament and People; many of the Of-Papists, commissioned against Law; maof them Irish Papists, the Butchers of Protein 41! or forung from fuch Butchers, and raging with the same Spirit of Butchery; Ciand Boroughs robbed of their Charters, their ncen der Birthright! Parliaments extinguished; Prots displaced and oppressed; some burned, banished; Popish Priests governing public nort C cils; Popery itself advancing with dreadful s, already possess'd of the Throne, and just ing the Church; barefaced Tyranny fet up; to m Theries, and the other Instruments of Tyranny, atest have oning in Oppression, sporting with the Lives ortunes of Men, and wading in Blood: All frightful and confuming Woes; all this

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Train of Horrors, he calls Miscarriages; ne does he call them by this gentle Name explin but only for Argument-sake, supposes the and boldly adds, that "They have been " than atoned for by an Exile of his Fa " during Fifty-seven Years."

THIS may pass for Reasoning amongst ditti; Ruffians, desperate Partizans, and the and the thusiasts of Party; amongst savage Papille No. tending him from Ignorance, Bogs and Moore tains; but it is an Infult upon Common & the more so, because he does not once King James for having committed ful Group of Tyrannical Excesses: So far i from declaring that he is forry for them, ala to the of them, and that they shall never be reper though had he fo declared, we should not fo believed: His Religion permits him to mife fair, but damns him if he keeps his mifes.

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By this odd Language, and as odd Sid we may clearly fee what he intends, and we may certainly expect, even to fee all ret that was done at and fince the Revolution, all revived that was done before. What was I have just shewed, and could still more tragically, had I Time to retail here a Doings of James II. whose whole History is one continued Strain of Perfidy, Perjury

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Perjury

and Tyranny; a little Heart full of great tion; a weak Head; and neither Head nor in his own keeping.

feems we have had an unlawful Governever fince the Revolution. Unhappily for this his Complaint hurts him bitterly. It nghl is carain, that we have enjoy'd more Felicity d the and Liberty, fince the Revolution, than this apilla Nation ever knew since it was a Nation. It is nd M certain, that Tyranny was never carried to fuch on Sta Height as before the Revolution under bis prence bloomed Father.

d find RE is a Choice offered us, to continue ve are, Happy and Free; or, to relapse in-Servitude and Yoke put upon the Necks of repared orefathers by his Father. We have a hoped not be secimen, from his Son's Behaviour in Scotm to what we may affuredly hope for in England. he rules by wanton Will, by Sword and , chiefly by the Aid and Counfels of Mouns, who neither obey Law, nor can read it. are his Measures of Government, for he has full Powers from his Father at Whilst he is openly trampling upon all and all that Free Parliaments have done, acting what every Parliament must abhor. cks us with an Appeal to a Free Parliament: ted and so talked King James, but would stand the Trial. His whole Trust was

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in an Irifh Army, as that of his Son is in like it.

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THE Argument from Providence, takent his Success, is equally ridiculous. Hath h dence led him to Victory, and the antient Ca to be of Scotland? Then Providence justifies la Invasion and Outrages, and the Violence dans Goo Sword against the facred Sanction of Laws. wo

WITH the fame Inconfistency and Import he talks of the miserable Situation of the I mue En dom at Home and Abroad. Who hath considered buted fo highly as himself to make it milen Before he embroiled us, we rioted in East Plenty; this gauled his great Patron, who have fore fent him to reduce Free Britons to the dition of his own Subjects, who are he Slaves; nor is there fo fure a Way to exalt in as to fink and inflave Britain. Without this fign we should not have had this Visit. It Interest of France, and therefore the Busine France, to undo us. This is the Use she m to make of the Pretender; it is the Use w the made of King Charles and King Ja who, from powerful Independent Sovereign meaned themselves to be the Deputies and adjutors of the French King, to enthral En a Task never to be effected till they had entire their People. They became the Instruments Confederates of France against their own

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Thence arises the Zeal of France to estaor, if you will, to reinstate the Pretender, a Race propitious to France: Thence her d to King William, to King George, and berty; and thence her Partiality and Sucto the Pretender. If France apprehended ood from England, France, far from helping would help England against him.

It is is, at present, the Persuasion of every Englishman, and justly fills them All with present universal hostile Hatred to France; the Pretender, as the Implement of France. ame Persuasion endears to them, with seale and unexampled Affection, their ownent and matches Constitution, and their brave and excellent King George: God bless prosper him, and blast the Devices of his ies!





NUMBER XI.

Popery tried by Christianity Reason, and proved an Enem both.

HATEVER tends to the general of Men, will eafily be believed to come God. Whatever only promotes the Interests ticular Men, especially if it be burdensomen jurious to the rest of Men, is only the Contri of particular Men, and can never come God, who made all Men, and is no Refuel Persons. To say, that he countenances an row, felfish Craft, to cheat and plunder oppress All for the sake of a Few, or of M not only to belye, but to blaspheme him; the all-wise Creator of Men, and Present Heaven and Earth, could descend to low federacies and Imposture, the more deta and impious, for profanely usurping the! of Piety.

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thall not here enter into a Display of the te Machinery of Popery, obviously framed eat and engross the World, to mock God, o rob and abuse Men. I shall at present the a little into the Notions of Charity enned by the Romish Church.

the want that great Characteristical Grace, rants Christianity. Alms and Partiality to of her own Fraternity, are only Flattery attery, the Wages of Credulity and Bondage, keep her Dupes in good Humour, at the ace of Truth and their Eye-sight.

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TE genuine Trial of Charity is, to apply it cople of a different Persuasion. If it shew, and Tenderness, and good Will, there; ope the Salvation of their Souls, though it mn their Opinions; it is genuine, it is Chricharity. But where it hates, and damns, ersecutes all others; it renounces Christiand bears the blackest Mark of Imposture; th, of Fanaticism.

is a preposterous Notion of God, who ed us all, to conceive, that he is addicted odes, and guided by Names and Caprice; and he hates, and will damn, any human Soul riving to please him the best Way it can; a less for disliking any Worship, which, wer followed and magnified, seems more to offend and contradict, than to please the

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the Almighty God, if it be no-where command in his Word, but rather clearly forbidden in How can a Man, who has read the Second of mandment, bow to an Image, much less prayit? He, who contradicts this Divine Commands a daring Impostor, a Revolter from God, a Tyrant to Men. His Guilt and Tyranny still greater, if he curse or punish any Man obeying God, rather than Men. By it hear himself an Idolater, a Champion for Idolate, Apostate from God, and an implacable for all who worship God in Spirit and in Truth.

I F an uncharitable Sentence could be warm in any Christian, it would furely be warm against such, who contradict the most en the most positive Laws of God; and at the time pretend to be his only Followers and Fan ites; and therefore deny his Mercy and Si tion to all human Race besides. If ever h cution can be justified, it is so, when 'tis in ed upon Persecutors. Do not they, who armed to destroy all, invite Destruction from Are they, who want all Charity, and thew Mercy, intitled to Mercy or Charity? Who follows Reason, and the Bible, is an Object Horror and Vengeance to Papifts, who lot the Scriptures, and banish the Use of Res Popery damns all who adhere to either, b

hat it damns, and thus exposes itself to be by others, as it always uses others.

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HE Plea, that They only are in the Right, all others in the Wrong, is the stale Plea of recutors and Fanatics, from the Pope down uggleton; and may be turned by every one every one. Muggleton was as free of his nation to all who would not believe implination, as his Holiness could be: He even med his Wife Mary with the Power of damnand doubtless the Sentence of that cursing would have proved equally tragical with the Pope, had their Means been equal.

L these profane Curfers, whether they act Craziness or Craft, set up at once for Omce, and indeed for all the Attributes of in attempting to do what God never did, ng all the endless Roamings of the human and obliging all Men to reason and to alike, with Faculties infinitely unlike. What Ien upon Earth had ever exactly the fame Features, Sensations, and Perceptions? t the Speculations of Men still more varifinitely more wandering and unfixed? hat can be more frantic, than to blame or differing, when Nature itself, and cony Necessity, hath made them to differ? fe Men for so differing, is profane; to and burn them for it, is diabolical.

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PERSECUTORS therefore, having ten ced Christianity and Reason, ought to be nounced by both. Persecution is destruction human Society. Men eternally differing in tions one from another, must, when the mated, for ever be destroying one another: to drive all such Difference out of the W there must be but one Man lest in it. It the only, and the last, certain Expedient that Persecution infers the Extirpation of as well as of Religion and Reason; at least, all Men surrender themselves implicitly to criss, and to eternal Vassalage.

SUCH are the Genius, fuch the Print and such the everlasting Practices, of the Papists are bound in Conscience to della Protestants. He is no Catholic who will destroy Heresy, and consequently Heresia, the, who is not a Catholic, is, according to the Constitution of the Constitution of

tholic Charity, furely damned.

of Judas, or of Satan, frame a more in System, a more dreadful Conspiracy again man Reason, human Society, human Pear ligion, and the Lives of Men?

SUCH a shocking System, such a dreads spiracy, is Popery, yet Papists call themselve only Christians. To profess the Name of to believe in him, to imitate him, and

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is all nothing, without being a Papist; nay, re damned for all this, unless you are a Padamned in the next World, and burned in Had Popery been contrived by the bitterest, nost sanguinary Enemies of Popery, it could are been contrived more shocking and inle, than it really is.

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dreadfu emfelt me of l T this dreadful Picture, this devilish Spirit pery, are so far from provoking its Votaries nor it, much less to forfake it, that the dreadful it is, the more They reverence it; wfully admire, may, adore, its highest Exances, which therefore hold them still the

Their Priests are Masters of their Senses. that believes his Senses, can believe what chest them all, believe an Impossibility, ubstantiation? Their Priests govern them eir Fears. Their Priests can damn or save; at best they cannot be saved without their to Dare they after, this contradict their saved.





NUMBER XII.

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Warning to Britons, upon the pu Rebellion Supported by France

FRENCH Invasion implies a French quest; Conquest implies Servitude. He be fit for Bedlam who dreams that Frank mean any thing but our Defolation and Ru endeavouring to force a King upon us, or they even mean that he shall be King, wh Mock-Royalty they nominally give him. their own Interest and Dominion only that feek, to master and crush us for beating an appointing them: They know that they can flourish and domineer till they have impove and oppressed us: And none but an ab Creature of theirs, one pliable into every and Impression, obsequious to their Dictates Supple to their Will, can serve them by domi ing over Us.

IF they found such Complaisance from Charles II. without any Claim to the Merita

him: If that Prince shewed so little Grato the English Nation, for their Zeal and ofity in recalling him, as to facrifice, as he ring his whole Reign, fo loyal a People to niust Views and pernicious Ambition of , and but seemed a Protestant the better ray his Protestant Subjects. If King James indly and ungratefully followed the fame and whilst he had the aukward Ambiaiming at absolute Power here, yet was Subservient to the Dictates and Grandeur nce, still more meanly owning the Soveof the Pope; though neither France nor pe had any Share in giving him his Crown. h these Princes, only for the sake of makeeir weak and depraved Will a Law to their Protestant Subjects, truckled to the Will raft of France and Rome, what is to be exfrom one who has no Support but theirs. nciples but those of Popery and Tyranny; he had other and better Principles, dares aintain them, though he may be allowed ofess them, and practise Guile the better ve the Purposes of these his Protectors, s own Purposes?

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RULER imposed upon a Country may Right, but will rule by Force where his is not owned. They who help him to ill rule for him, and be his Masters, though

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he bear the Name. Neither he nor then trust a People whom they have once for He will not be fuffered to trust them if he wa For then he ceases to be independent of those imposed him. Whoever call in Question Right, will pay for their Sauciness with The Laws that oppose it will be I fon: The Acts of Violence that support in be called Laws, and the Sword will dired well as execute, the Process. Hungry Hr will be craving after Prey; Vengeance w hunting for Victims; to gorge both Sorts Rich and the Guiltless must perish. Wh ever there is Property there will be Guilt Men will be exposed to suffer, the Best n Suffering will be followed with Complaint, a plaints with Punishment. Wise Men wille Tealousy: Great Men will be the Object Fear: And as Discontents will be constant plentifully furnished, fresh Terrors to exting them will continually be increased, and com ally be renewing fuch Discontents.

HERE is a dreadful Series and Intermof Enmity, where one Side only is armed, void of Mercy; as the other is of Help Hope. Title, Quality, Fortune, will be noxious and marked; every Virtue will be a Snare, and whatever furnished out the and Ornament of Life, will become a Call

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Life away. The Industry of Years, the fition of Ages, the Fruits of a Thousand will be fwept away in a Moment, all to d the guilty Authors of fuch horrible Iniand Combustion. Such will be the Penalcted for the Guilt of Fortune and Merit; the Price imposed upon public Ruin; a always paying, but never finally paid till All The Course of Law and even of Nawill be inverted, Nobility demeaned; ness exalted; Worth punished; Guilt red: Whatever was once Law will be Treawhatever was once Treason will be Law. us tragical and perishing must be the of England. What must be the State d, but that all Europe must follow the I Servitude begun here; and thus deprived chief Protection and Resource, forrowfulr the Yoke of a restless Nation, eager to hains on all others, though they bear the eft themselves?

the part of the two Royal Brothe English Monarchs above-mentioned though France made them not, she moulded managed them. Far from attending to all of National Interest and Honour, and any the Glory of the English Diadem, by ving the Balance, and checking the Engraphical English Croachments

croachments of France; the Two Royal Brokencouraged all her Encroachments upon all Neighbours, upon the Empire, upon Spain, upon the Dutch, our more intimate Neighbours and Fellow-Protestants; nay, assisted to extend nate the whole Dutch Nation, in order to me England a more contiguous Member of French Monarchy, to which the English Monarwere become mean Pensioners and Auxilian with the preposterous Pride of aiming themse at absolute Power over free Subjects, who were too proud to be Slaves, especially second Slaves to France.

THE Monarchs of England descended to the unnatural Instrument of exalting France, were the Authors of all the Expence, answer for all the dreadful Wars in Europe ever to A Frown from a King of Great Britain wo have made the Grand Monarch a very hard Neighbour. Would Edward III. would He V. nay, would Oliver Cromwell, in King Chan Place, have fuffered him to spoil his well Neighbours, or once to have displayed the Floor de-luce upon the Rhine or Moselle? Oliver him in constant Awe; though, for his own fuch was the unhappy Situation of an Ufur he allowed him too much Line. The Two thers lacquied to him as their Superior, his Hire, and, as it were, wore his Livery,

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ouraged him in all his perfidious, in all his barous Invasions.

r was this, this infamous Acquiescence and ality from hence, that made him the Terror, Oppressor of Europe, and raised his Vanity, his Power with it, so high, that it required a. iam III. and a Duke of Marlborough to tame and take him down. That these two great ius's in State and War did not thoroughly ble him, was owing to the devilish Spirit Party, which generally destroys a Country by,

etence of faving it.

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RANCE knows that in order to enflave. pe she must begin with Great Britain. t Britain ought to know, all wife Men in know, that England has nothing but Chains Misery to hope from the Policy and Friendof France. This is a dreadful Prospect to ms and Protestants, and the only one, if she ed. Ought it not to be the first and last lution of Englishmen and Protestants, that hall not? What Indignation must they not ally feel against the perfidious, the insolent, anguinary Efforts of France, and against all impiously take Part with France? Her Pars here, if there be any such, must be the unnatural of all Parricides: A glorious Spipears amongst all Classes of Men, in spite of e late Pains taken, all the traiterous Mifre. F 5 presentations

presentations used to prevent it, to damp it, at to turn the Resentment of Englishmen upon to Guardians of England, without sparing to Highest.

THE last Revolution was a manifest Delive ance from Popery and Tyranny. This would as manifest a Delivery into both. King 7am deposed himself: He would abolish Parliamen he would establish Popery; his Will was to be Law to his Subjects; their Consciences mult mit to his Bigotry. These were Grievances deed, not made, nor to be aggravated, but h No wonder he at once lost Lords and Commo Army, Clergy and People. He had incited even warranted them to defert him, and effed ally warned them never to trust him more, who no Oaths nor Laws could bind, and who h fet up Superstition against the Gospel, Jesuit against the English Hierarchy, Acts of & framed by his Popish Wife, and his Popish Pil (all carefully tutor'd by France) against Acts Parliament.

WHAT are the Grievances at present? Wand Taxes, and Foreign Subsidies: Heavy Enwithout doubt. But, from what Causes, when did they begin? Were they not all dem from the same Root, from the same Quarters devilish Policy, from whence we are just threatened with Relief? They all came for

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nce, and from the pernicious Subserviency our former Princes to France. All that was ed and valuable to England was then sacrid to France; English Honour, the Religion, Trade of England, with a Balance of Millivearly in savour of France. These are, most pably, the intended Blessings under which we to be reinstated by the Revolution now atened.

ged and subverted by Power. France, by ading her Sway, will extend Popery; and if lanting a French Deputy upon the English one, she can master this great Source and um of Protestantism, Religion will too nally end, where there is an End of Liberty.

HAT can be a more alarming Call, what a interesting Quarrel? It is literally pro Aristocis, for whatever concerns God or Conscipulation, whatever concerns our Liberties and Forthem or lose them or to lose them; nay, to them or lose them for ever, is the Dispute. Enemies will be as eager to keep Footing, gain it. If present Desence and Spirit being, future Remedies will probably be intual.

HAT can be a more fensible Insult, or higher ocation, than that a Nation, whom we have as beaten, and are now beating, should dare

F 6

to face our Coasts, and audaciously threatent conquer us, and even to rule us by a Depuy Indeed, if they carry this Point, they carry if they fail in this, they fail in all. The Decisa is short and comprehensible on both Sides. The succeed, we are undone: If she miscarry, is finally baffled and vanquished.

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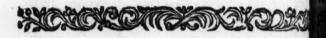
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NUMBER XIII.

The shocking Antipathy of Popers Common Sense and Christian Carity.

THE further Enthusiasm departs from Ruster the more secure it is against Reason. It derate Nonsense, Nonsense that comes near Reach of Reason, may be cured by Reason; adownright Nonsense and Contradiction is an Ormatch for all the Reason of Mankind, especially when such Nonsense is accounted sacred, and so some reckoned profane. Popish Craft is awared this; it knows where its chief Strength lies, and so the population is above the population in the population is above the population in the population is above the population in the population in the population is above the population in the population in the population is above the population in the populatio

an Comprehension, and scorns Argument as Vork of carnal Reason, perhaps a Temptafrom Satan.

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may be grossy abused by such as think that believe the Scriptures; Cruelty may be made as for Charity; Imposture for Instruction; he Gospel itself for a Book altogether uninible, and even dangerous, without the Exton of the Priest; who therefore carefully it from his poor Dupes, and lets them neither a New Testament nor a Saviour, but are of his own making.

HEIR Tenets, like their Miracles, are henough to raise Laughter, were it not eir Cruelty, which is without Bounds, and, or the daily Practice of it, would be beyond. Whatever Follies and Extravagancies are in all other Religions, come far short of in Popery, all wonderfully improved by all sistens of dreaming Monks, and by all the ted Drolleries of Paganism.

or, referving the Fooleries of Popery for er Paper, I shall observe here the mad Assuring at once whole Na-and Empires; indeed all that are not pervert to their own Complication of Frauds, Non-Fanaticism, Contradiction, Hypocristy, and ty. A Pagan, perverted into Popery, is to

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be pitied; yet, to make such Proselytes, is great Boast and Pursuit of their Missionar who thence make them Ten times more Children of ——Delusion.

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Father Alexander de Rhodes, makes ab and, I think, an impious Observation concing the Chinese, though he makes it from a he thinks a Spirit of Piety. After he has a puted the Number of Souls in that immensely pire to be Two hundred and Fifty Million, adds, with a Sigh, That at least Five Million them are damned every Year. That is, the Nation are as surely damned as they die, and fast as they die. Helas! Pay souvent surely fast they die tous les ans au moins cinque Million descendent aux Enfers.

Would any rational Man, can any of stian Man, be of the same Religion with blasphemous Enthusiast, or bear to see such phemy and Enthusiasm propagated in the Wordsuch a Principle charged upon Christianity we deter all who consult Reason, and honour Deity, from embracing it. Who, that we either, can believe that all the Souls whom creates, or hath created, are damned, unless learn the Popish Creed, which, perhaps, they me heard, or, perhaps, wanted Capacity to unstand; or thought themselves not obliged to lieve upon the Word of a Missionary? Could

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f so great a Crime to deny the Existence of ty, as to conceive the Deity to be such a fuch a diabolical Being ?

IAT crazy Father adds, "That yet we ren with our Arms across, whilft Jefus Christ ers fuch a mighty Reproach." A mighty ach! Who is it that offers it, except this , and fuch Enthusiasts or Impostors, who Tod into a Tyrant, and Religion into Blaf-

THER Dandini breathes the fame Antiin Spirit, which is indeed the Spirit of that He was Missionary and Apostolic Nuncio poor Christian Maronites upon Mount Le-

He says, that they defer the Baptism of children till they are Fifty or Sixty Days nd then adds these horrible, these Antin Words: It thence happens, that they poor Infants, guiltless, and incapable of die with the Loss of their Souls. Such en and Blasphemers are called Teachers! Tyrant, what Demon, was ever charged fuch transcendent Cruelty, as is here d upon the Father of Mercies and of

N Protestants be too often warned against estless, this bloody Imposture, which abo-Truth and Reason, and the Mercies of an Imposture which professes to banish

Scrip-

Scripture, enslave Conscience, and perin Protestants; to usurp their Wealth, to damn't Souls, and to burn their Bodies and Bibles.



NUMBER XIV.

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Dialogue between a Noble Command his late Confessor.

for the Danger of your Soul, it your Wavering in the Faith.

Lord. FATHER, I doubt I shall increase Sorrow when I assure you, that I do not was I think my Soul safe in my present Faith.

C. THIS fatal Change touches my Heart.

L. I DARE fay it does —You have lost and I have found myfelf.

C. My Lord, you have made a fad Cha and you are the chief Loser by it.

L. ONE of us is—I have gained my Senfent you have lost the keeping of them.

C. THAT Gain, I fear, will prove your lation—Would your Lordship trust to the Gi

of your Senses, rather than to the Guidance Church?

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You mean to your Guidance; for you Priests ourselves the CHURCH. Do you, or y of you, permit your Followers to know bing of the Church, or of Religion, but what Il them?

WE tell you what are the Duties of Reliand teach you how to practife them: Your es may deceive you.

OR shew us that you do-An unpardonable ce and Prefumption!

In that very Thing they deceive you, and ou, by depriving you of our Guidance.-

AND in this very thing you deceive us, by ing us of the Guidance of our Senses.

ALAS! my Lord, they are dangerous Guides! are Snares, by which Satan leads us into all and Peril, with our own Consent and Aption.

THAT were dreadful indeed, if it were -But, Father, I beg your Pardon, I cannot our Word; for you are pleading your own

I am maintaining the Use and Clearness of enses, in all Duties Moral, Civil, and Re-

My Senses can have no Interest in misg me; nay, 'tis their Interest to lead me for they are part of me, and in acting for ley act for themselves: Neither can they

hurt

hurt me without hurting themselves.—And if have any Interest in view, different from that our Senses, as it is manifest you have; it is wise manifest, that it cannot be our Interest.

C. How, my Lord! Are not we your spirits Guides, engaged in your Interest, your best land est, the Interest of your Soul?

L. WHAT! against my Senses?

C. YES; I have told your Lordship, if your Senses may prove a Snare, and a Light.

L. You have, indeed, often told me and I, too long, believed you: But In plainly perceive that my Senses are my best fervatives against Snares and false Lights. Spose my spiritual Director imposes upon me, carries on Designs against me for his own Adatage (Father, such Things have been!) how I to detect him, and escape his Frauds? Mu not consult and follow my Senses?

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C. IF your Lordship will be making unit

table Suppositions -

of the Cheats and Combinations, and Usurph of you Romish Priests—You know I have be read some of your History.

C. W E are not exempt from human Frai

L. Tis too foft a Name for such Doing But, if you are subject to these terrible Fra

furely, spiritual Fraud and Villainy are the est of all) are you proper Guides to conduct Heaven? Or can we be so injurious to and Religion, as to think you have any Creere?

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My Lord, had not even the bleffed Apoheir Infirmities?

No T such as I mentioned—They were est Teachers, because they were the best of

They wrought Miracles publicly, which therefore never suspected of Forgery—They ed no Power, but Persuasion. They did arn the Souls of Men into Commodities of nor Salvation into a Market—They neifold, nor Said, Masses.

PERHAPS they might not celebrate pubvotion just in the Jame Form that we doir Forms are still Apostolic, because framed njoined by the Church—For the Model and tion of Religion are left by the Apostles to the b; and therefore whatever the Church does stolic.

However unlike the Apostles it be, it for you, that those first and true Follow-Christ are above all Vengeance: And whos not, is no Follower of his. What dread-amples they might make of you, for your a Slander upon them? Did the Apostles by to you what they had not themselves,

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nor fought; and what their Master had no, Wealth and worldly Dominion?

C. My Lord, nothing is perfect at first; a Institution ever was.

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L. How, Father? Could not he, who we perfect, make his own Institution perfect!

Apostles to improve it, and they to us, the Successors.

L. So you were to complete what they in not, what the Son of God and his chosen Twin did not?

C. HE left us to explain his Will, and to posterorm his Ordinances.

L. As if he could not himself explain whe himself revealed and dictated. And as to his dinances, as they were the Means of Edificant to all, they were left to all alike. The particular Modes of administring them were framed a limited by the Consent of Societies, and the licy of States.

C. CAN your Lordship possibly think the valid without us?

L. God forbid that I did not—What a shooting Notion it would convey of the Father of Midom, and of Mercies, and of Men, to suppose to leave the Salvation of Men, whom he made and redeemed, to the Mercy, and District

n, and Designs of Monks, passionate and greedy

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C. WHAT Designs can they have, but to

L. YES; to enflave Men, and to enrich mselves—Have they not, under all the Vows Poverty, engrossed, and are still engrossing, end-wealth? Do they not labour to govern the orld, which they have renounced? And are se spiritual Men exempt from the Works of the self.

C. I HAVE owned to your Lordship, that we to human Frailties like other Men,

L. IF you be like other Men, frail and falli-(for the former will for ever imply the latter) w are you better qualified than any others to all?

. BECAUSE we have a Commission-

L. FROM one another, to serve yourselves, selling the Favours of Heaven: For you do hing for nothing; and whatever you have, are still craving for more—Can Men be more sed, or the Almighty more belyed, than to pose that any Set of Men, especially the most selly of all Men, the most vain, proud and distive, and equally vicious, should be trusted in a Power to save all Men? This would be make the Almighty their Confederate in a ud.

C. WHAT-

B

C. WHATEVER mean Opinion your Lor fhip has lately conceived of us, we have a Commission.

L. You say that you have, and never he any Thing more untruly said, even by you. Che bad the Apostles, "Go and speak to all he tions." But what are you the better forth He did not apply himself to you, Father he brose, and direct you "to count your Bead, " say Mass, nor order me, Lord—, to pay he for your Pains."

C. I HOPE, my Lord, he hath not left Christian Flock without Christian Guides.

L. No, he left them the Bible.

C. THE Bible! Alas, what a Nose of Wa

L. You make it so, and pervert it about bly, to warrant all your Impieties, Contradidate Frauds, and Usurpations.

C. AHEAVY Charge! What Impieties,: Lord? What Contradictions, Frauds, and Ula ations?

L. WHATEVER you assume, without We rant, is Usurpation. The Scriptures gave neither Lands, nor Dominions, nor Titles.

C. Is not the Labourer worthy of his Hin!

L. No, if he be not hired, and yet we measure his own Wages.—Father, you no long labour for me, and I shall no longer give! Hire.

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C. HATH not the Protestant Church of Engd Ministers; and have not these Ministers a ted Livelihood?

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C. HAT

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L. YES, the Law gives it them—The King is, the Law, fupreme Head of the Church; and s the King that executes the Laws. An eccletical Establishment infers the Necessity of these streets and the streets of the streets.

C. I BELIEVE fome of them claim a Right to than merely legal.

L. I HOPE but few. They who do so beg to you, rather than to us. If they be in nest, they are Enthusiasts, and to be pitied: they be not in earnest, they are Impostors; a rse Character, and undeserving of Pity.

C. WHAT your Lordship advances is true of reties, who can claim no Divine Mission, and nsequently no Divine Succession.

L. THEY may claim both as well, and as ich as Catholics do: Calling Men Heretics is y calling Names, and shewing Spite or Folly. ey are chiefly Madmen or Impostors, who scatand apply such Names. Perhaps there is not san in the World but who is a Heretic to every ter Man. Thinking and Imagination have no indard; they are as various as Taste, Features, Complexion.

C. THEN you reject the Authority of the urch to fettle Faith.

L. IF

L. IF by the Church you mean the Clerg, do intirely. With your Church the most profe Extravagancies pass for Faith. What can more fo than the unfizeable Monfter of Trans stantiation, which alone contains all Impiety Imposture, all Assurance and Nonsense?

C. I SHALL not enter into any Discussion Defence of the profound Mystery of Transubla tiation.

B

L. I WOULD not have you-It has be often, and lately, well exposed; -but your not renounce fuch gainful and flattering Bland my, which fets you above God, and makes A your Slaves, Body and Soul, by frightening the out of their Senses. Men that can make G may well fet up to rule in his stead; may w give away and direct both the upper and mit World, much more this little one that list tween them.

C. My Lord, this pierces me-

L. I DOUBT it does not change you.

C. My Lord, I own it does not. But in ly, if God institutes Priests, he gives them Power, Power to be useful.

L. HE never gave you any Power; and when ever you have it, you make it only useful yourselves, and by it destroy Many, and decel All .- All Men have Power to be useful to a another.

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. Is your Lordship then against all Priests?

L. AGAINST all that would enthral and eive me.

. I AM glad you allow that some do not.

L. I MEAN that our own do not.

My Lord, are they exempt from Error?

L. No Man is; but if they deceive us, 'tis own Fault They are of our own Choice and blishment. We allow them no Power, but of Persuasion and the Law of the Land.

Do they not claim the Power of making another?

WE give them that Power, as we suppose a best acquainted with one another.—We appoint and limit the Manner of applying exercising it.—

Is there not such a Thing as Absolution agh you?

Yes, the Priest tells the People, what the d of God tells both him and them, and any of us could tell them, if the Law aped us, "That God pardons and absolves mers who truly repent." May not any Chrideclare as much?

IT is a very fingular Absolution which Heand Laymen can pronounce.

OF Heretics I have spoke already: And as ymen, why may they not (if appointed there-read out of a Book, what God has plainly OL. IV.

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written in bis Book, or what any other But takes out of God's Book.

C. ARE not the Clergy only so appointed?

L. THE Law may appoint any Man; even declares what is Scripture; why not declare, who is to read the Scripture, and to do the Duties of Religion?

C. THIS is discharging all Clergymen at one

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L. Why so? Whoever does the Office Religion, as the Law appoints him, will be Clergyman in the Eye and Language of the la The leaving you, the Romish Clergy, to bell sters in Religion, has made you Masters of the kind.

C. So the Law is to take care of your Souls

L. It appoints us Teachers, and leaves us Bible to teach them and us too. We dread For of Faith, and all who would punish us for having Theirs.

C. O My Lord, confider what a Relief A lution is to a doubting and despairing Soul.

L. OUR Absolution is sufficient, and then one; any other is Imposition and Tyranny. Whe God pardons, can you, dare you, conden Where God condemns, can you, dare you punit

C. WE know who are proper Objects of Mercy, and who of his Wrath.—

L. WHAT then? Can you obstruct his Wor Mercy from reaching such Objects?

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Soul.

We can labour to hasten his Mercy, or to

her you nor I can inform God, or help him our Instruction.—To the Submissive and Link, be they ever such Offenders, your Absorm is ready; and you damn the most Innocent, oresults to obey and pay. What can be more udent and profane? There are no such impi-Doings amongst Protestants.

My Lord, pray confider

Article?—It is indeed of high Moment to your ft, to be thought to carry the Fate of human is in your own Hands, to damn and save n, and to manage your Maker;—but, Father, dreadful Imposture and Blasphemy; as your alties and Severities are dreadful Cruelty.

I Do not wonder to find your Lordship, nyouhad gone so far, going still further, and aring against Church Discipline too.

n Punishment for Errors (which are generalwoluntary, else Men would not suffer for
m) I think it diabolical; and if there be a Hell
n Earth, it is your Inquisition; a lying, bloody,
torturing Tribunal, set up to guard Crast
nst Conscience, and, under the cheating Name
he Holy Office, fatal to all Truth and Religion.

G 2 C. PER-

B

C. PERHAPS in fome Countries it may carried too far, I wish it were not. There many Catholic Countries where it never a nor would be suffered.

L. TRUE, Father, and you give the Rest — No Thanks to your Religion and your Pris—The true Catholic Spirit is for it every-who In England its Treachery began to operate, a its Fires to flame, under the Catholic Quantry, a Zealot for Popery, and a murden Demon to her Protestant Subjects. These set her upon the Throne, and in Requirable burned them. What think you, Father, of Faith, pledged to Heretics?

C. THEY may have forfeited their Right

L. By being Heretics. A fair Confession If you had not made it, we know your Maing. At least I do, who have conversed to you often upon the Subject.

C. Is the World to be over-run with Herein

without Restraint or Remedy?

L. CAN Fire and Sword remedy or refin Opinion? Or ought fuch Remedies ever to tried? Heretics may be good Subjects to a Su as well as good Christians, and thence me the Protection of it. Have Catholics also been so?

C. Y Es, to Catholic States.

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L. A GOOD Hint, Father—But often not n. Have not Catholic Priests frequently gued, sometimes murdered Catholic Princes? I were they not prompted to it by the Heads the Catholic Church?

C. EXPLANATIONS may be offered— L. To justify the Church in her greatest Fouland Enormities. You know she cannot err, all her Frauds and Massacres are Holy.

c. My Lord, Times and Circumstances, and Insolence of Heretics—

L. SANCTIFY what never can be defend-The Butchery of Heretics is a just Sacrifice the offended Catholic Church—What do we deve, Father, we English Heretics?

C. INEVER heard an English Catholic wish the least Violence; they abhor it.

L. IKNOW the sensible Lay Catholics do—
twhat if the Pope should decree our Chastisent (I will not call it by the worst Name) and
a Priests, sworn blindly to obey him, and warmwith your own Zeal, should urge the Damnan of disobeying the Pope?

c. My Lord, I cannot suppose any such ing.

L. FATHER, I will not press you—I know must either evade the Question, or give an sincere Answer. For the same Reason I shall the perplex you with Questions about the Govern—

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ment, and the present Attempts against it. On I would beg you constantly to believe, that will be blasted, and then you will be under Temptation to promote them.

C. My_Lord, I love Peace, and am in Plot.

L. PERSIST there. Give me leave, his ever, to tell you what an unfortunate Faith is hold. It flatters you with your own Importance, even to Blasphemy. For, not to med with the glaring, bold, and wonderful Lyeoff fallibility (an incommunicable Attribute of Commiscotent and Omniscotent God, never to found in frail Men) can there be greater in phemy than your Doctrine of making in Maker, and that of disposing of Heaven in Hell, and the Souls of Men?

C. Do not your Clergy affert the real h fence in the Sacrament, after they have bleffeld Elements?

L. THEY who mean more than the Did Bleffing and Efficacy of that Holy Ordina upon their Souls, are not Protestants.—In Father, your Antichristian Principles of pull ing Men for religious Opinions, Principles of structive of Religion and human Society, may you dreadful, not to say odious, to all Men we follow Reason and the Gospel. c. 7

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c. THE Policy of the Church was devised the Preservation of the Church; which canbe done without Power, nor Power be exert-without Penalties.

L. THERE is no fuch Policy in the Gospel, Church Power, no Civil Penalties.

c. IT was found necessary

L. Nor by Christ, nor by his Apostles. Was not Apostasy to relinquish and contradict their cample?

C. HAVE not the Protestant Clergy been for olsome Severities?

L. No true Protestants—Bigots and Apotes, if you please—And such, if there be any
h remaining, the civil Power curbs, as it
uld the Ecclesiastics every where. They are
subject to Zeal without Knowlege. Our
sent Clergy, especially their Chiefs, are famous
Moderation. This is true Christian Merit.
hatever be the Cause, let them have their due
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NUMBER XV.

Continuation of a Dialogue between a Noble Convert and his late Con fellor.

Conf. MY Lord, Heretics must not pres

Lord. As much as you do, and as reasonat to do Mischief. Suppose they were to retali upon you, to entertain no Charity; to keep Faith towards you, and to return your of wholfome Severities upon you; to fet up and quisition, to imprison and torture, conficate a burn Catholics, as Catholics do Protestants; in in short, none of you were suffered to live um lested amongst them, - with what Face con you complain?

C. THEY themselves own, that Salvation to be had in our Church; we deny it to the Is not this a Proof that we are the only Orthol

Church ?

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L. It is an evident Proof of the contrary. hat Church which wants Charity, wants Christinity. Whoever has most Charity is the best Christy. Men had better be without Religion, than wages for it. The most barbarous Sects, Turks d Tartars, flatter themselves, and damn all hers, in the same Stile. The most flaming Englass, such as took Madness for Religion, have ldly claimed an exclusive Heaven, and wannly consigned all the rest of the World to all.

C. My Lord, we would punish and suppress such Enthusiasts.

L. And do yourselves just what they do. is damning Spirit is a Sign that Religion is perted into Faction, and that they who posses it uld frighten Men, in order to enslave them is a studied Fraud, to acquire Dominion and mey, and a plain Renouncing of the Spirit of rist. I wonder how a Man, who sinds himself sessed with such a Spirit, can have Peace of nd, or expect Favour from God or Man.—

I Enthusiasts can reconcile Contradictions. Uncharitableness tends to Persecution; and high Assurance in a Man of a persecuting rit, to offer to make Converts. If ever any in could warrant Persecution, the Persecutor trants it against himself.

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c. My Lord, I have said nothing to provoke you to all this Bitterness against the Catholic Church; I only alleged, that you Protestant

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gave it the Preference to your own.

L. No, we do not: We say that yours is corrupt, idolatrous, and Antichristian Church but we are not bold enough to confine the Men cies of God, which are infinite; and therefore allow his infinite Mercies to extend even to us charitable Papists, who are the more to be pite for their cruel Want of Charity. So that, ind lowing Salvation to be had in your Church, w make a Compliment to our own, by owning that it abounds in Charity .- Father, I have be the longer upon this Head, because I know it be your great Bait to catch old Women, Children and the Rabble. Your Argument is shocking common Sense. The more I think of you a your Church, the gladder I am to have left you Where has God faid, that he will damn any Ma for not going to Mass, or for diffenting from m religious Mode, or any clerical Institution?

C. My Lord, must not the Church be sported with proper Sanctions and Terrors?

L. You support yours with dreadful ones in deed; but the Church of Christ abhors all such If you claim any such, he disclaims you. Due geons, Flames, and Tortures, are no Legas from bim; nor can there be a stronger Production.

that any Church is not from God, than that she exercises any Vengeance and Fury in his Name. There cannot be a higher Insult upon the Name of Christ, nor a greater Affront to the Reason of Men, than the alleging a Warrant from that holy, meek, and humble Name, for any sort of Severity, much more for any Cruelty, or even or any Share of Power or Pride.

C. WHAT thinks your Lordship of the Fewish Church? Did not the Almighty environ her with

Authority and Penalties?

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L. YES; but the Civil Magistrate had the pplication of them; and God always speaks to he Priests by Moses, his Representative. her, how do you like the Example? Besides, very Ceremony, and the whole Fewish Disciline, were precifely described and limited by fod himself, and nothing left to the Direction of e Priests, not even their own Garments, nor te Utenfils of Sacrifice, nor the Forms at the ltar. Can you shew any fuch Authority for our endless Grimaces, or for any of your pious ricks and Postures? Did the wife God indite our motly Mass? Did the God of Mercy frame our Inquisition, or command you to murder or orture your Fellow-Creatures, for Words and orms, and Opinions, which are for the most art involuntary, and often thought godly, and erefore indispensable? But pray, Father, why

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do you urge Judaism? Is it not abolished? And do not you burn Jews?

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C. I OWN Judaism to be abolished; but I deny that we burn Jews, or any body else.

L. How! Are not both Fews and Christian burned in Catholic Countries every Day?

C. It is done by the Civil Power—we wash our Hands of it; — nay, we bear our strongest Testimony against it, and even beseech the Civil Magistrate, in the Bowels of Jesus Christ, not to hurt Life or Limb of Heretics condemned.

L. IMPUDENT Mockery of God and Man. If the Magistrate did not burn the Heretic, you would soon burn the Magistrate as a Favourer of Heretics. Such an Atheistical Stretch of Hypocrify is beyond any of the Frauds or Barbanias of Paganism, and new in the Creation till deviled by Catholic Priests.

C. I own the Severity of the Inquisition may be carried too far.

L. How gently spoken of such an inferral Tribunal?

C. IT is not, perhaps, to be justified in all Points.—But it is always represented worse that it is.

L. FATHER, it cannot; the most innocent Man is obnoxious to it; the most pious Man is most obnoxious; all that he hath is seized as soon as he is accused; and his Family, without being accused

used at all, are left to perish. He is secured difmal Dungeon, bereft of all Comfort, furnded with all Terrors, with the Menaces of Rack, and continual Alarms from the Gaoler prepare for it. After lying many Months in hideous Situation, under dreadful Tumult of nd, without knowing for what Offence (for Witneffes appear) he must at last accuse and vict himself: Though he cannot, he must fels unknown Guilt, by the Force of Torture, is Limbs disjointed, his Bowels burst with a rent of Water, poured into him by Force, all Vent carefully stopp'd; his Back broken, feet scorched up to a Scroll; and against Refrom Death, an attending Physician declares much more he can bear. After several Reions of the Rack, always a full Hour at a e, he must invent Crimes against himself, then be configned to perish in Flames, often eslow to prolong the Torture. Neither, for all his hellish Sufferings, must his nearest Rela-, his tender Wife or Infants, venture to behim, much less complain for him; unless have a Mind to undergo the very fame. orfe than ing all this frightful Process, the poor Victim afened with the Cry of the Mercies of the Office: For so these bloody Hypocrites call

C. MY

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C. My Lord, it is still Holy, though it a be stretched too far.

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L. THAT is indeed strange: How can a Complication of Avarice, Fraud, and But be Holy?

c. To prevent Souls from going aftray

punishing those that do.

B

L. Monstrous Position! Who but such make a Market of Souls can maintain it? other, and an equal Horror, attends all Group of Horrors;—the wretched Mary continually tempted to damn his Soul, by a ficing his Conscience to save himself from Flames.

C. CAN a Man damn his Soul by recond himself to the Catholic Church?

L. CATHOLIC Church! Prieftly a It is a Conspiracy against God and Man; and System of Fraud and Cruelty, as none but Enemies of God and Man could invent. On the Devil devise, or inflict any Thing more vilish than the Inquisition?

C. My Lord, I am against its Excesses; are there no Terrors, no Restraint to be laid wheres, to secure the Catholic Church from Ravages?

L. TRUTH, and Sense, and Conscient are Heresy in the Eye of your Church; and Restraint upon these is Impiety and Tyransy

y Church. The smallest Penalty upon Conence implies the highest and last Penalty, which of the exerted when smaller Penalties fail; naturally do Racks and Flames follow Fines is Gaols.

c. How is Obstinacy to be conquered?

L. By Persuasion, or not at all. But what nosten call Obstinacy, I call Reason and Piety. ith you all steady Protestants are obstinate Heir;—and you have often kindled your Fires, in here in England, to punish their Obstinacy. It is when some of them, terrified by Flames, we declared themselves Catholics, you have ned them, lest they should relapse. Father, in what Face can you tempt any Protestant by your Church?

BECAUSE it is the only true Church.

L. THEN there never was, there never can a false Church. The Truth is, the Profelytes gain (generally the Lowest and the most Igant of the People) you gain by downright shoods.

. THAT, my Lord, is a very heavy Charge.

THE more so for being true, your Conions, like your Miracles, are done in Corners, wrought upon none but the Superstitious and d.

My Lord, we make Converts by bringing minto new Light.

L. So

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Conscient arch; and Tyranny

L. So say the Mahometans, and so say all in posters; and so all missed Enthusiasts believe Transubstantiation, and other lying Wonders, a some of your new Lights. That all Protests are damned, is another of your new Light with other the like Antichristian and damned Positions.

MALDIGATE VOLKO (CLARA)

NUMBER XVI.

Continuation of a Dialogue between a Noble Convert and his late Confession.

Conf. WE do maintain that ours is the Cath
lic, that is, the Universal Churt
of Christ.

Lord. ANOTHER false Light as obvious and shameless as the rest.

C. IT is what your Lordship once believed

L. THE more Fool I. I may thank you; took your Word for all Things, and trusted you implicitly: I heard nothing but what you told me; I read nothing but what you permitted me.

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C. SURELY I put the best Books into your ands.

L. THE best to blind my Eyes: The Lives of ur crazy Saints, and their ridiculous Miracles; negyricks upon Popery, and Invectives against orestants. Don't you remember, when I had mind to lock into the Works of Locke and solve and statement of the lock of the Works of Locke and solve of the Reasoning and Candor, you told me that solve of was an Atheist, Locke a Hobbist, and sally a Presbyterian, a Name that you had sight me to detest. And when I was curious to Milton, and asked you about him, you said had a Devil.

C. I SPOKE but the Sense of the Church.

L. THE Universal Church?

c. YEs, my Lord. That she is Universal, is true as that her being so is a Proof that she the only Church of God.

L. MAHO MET may offer the same Proof his Church. His hath more Members, and re Unity, than yours; and is less bloody. She erates all Sects, even all Sects of Christians; you destroy all, or terrify them into Hypotes, many into Atheism; such especially, who ging of all Religion by yours, rather than bete such a Chaos of Nonsense, Contradictions, de, Lust and Rapine, Fraud and Cruelty, to from God, conclude that there is none.

C. My

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C. My Lord, there are Men of Parts in Learning in our Church; if they faw or though her fuch a Monster, would they continue in her

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L. YES, they must, or be undone and destroyed. Besides, Learning is often found at companied with Enthusiasm, as well as with other Weakness and Follies. Monsieur Paschal, learned, candid, and acute Writer, as any of hage, to prove the Church of Rome the management of Miracles, is so simple as to urge the Bloods fanuarius melting annually upon the Anniversal of his Martyrdom.

C. O MY Lord! Is not that wonderful?

L. It is wonderfully alleged. Father, Ihr feen that false Miracle, which is work'd to End but to cheat the People, and to feed Mond None are suffered to examine it, and all these believed it before. It is like all the rest of you a ridiculous Forgery!

C. WHAT! All our Miracles Forgeries, 1

L. FATHER, I have but one Rule to gui me: As there is no Use of Miracles, but to a vince Unbelievers, they ought to be work chiefly, if not only, before Unbelievers. Stra Feats, said to be done, but done in Hugger-mager, amongst interested Men and Bigots, will ways pass for Cheats amongst Men of Stra Parts and or though e in her? e and do found as

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found as with other Paschal, any of his the model Power e Blood o

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erful? her, Ihm ork'd to a seed Monta all the to eft of you

ule to gui but to co be work ers. Stra

ers. Strin Augger-magots, will en of Sen he Vial said to contain the Blood of Januarius, carefully and leisurely heated with the warm ands of the officiating Friars; and sometimes, thall that Help, the Miracle is very dilatory in pearing.

c. My Lord, Heretics are so hardened as not see, and even disown what they really see.

L. THEY must see what is done before their es, unless they put them out. Besides, their uniosity would prompt them to see, to say noing of their Interest. Father, work me but the fair Miracle, and I will return to you again, thout another Argument.

c. My Lord, did I ever pretend to work

L. You are for ever urging those of your urch, and they are one of the great Topicks your Reasoning with the Wretches you cont; and, whilst you mislead them with what sale, you conceal from them, and utterly dewhat is notoriously true.

C. My Lord, what do we deny that is true?

L. Every Thing that shews the Deformity cruel Spirit of your Church. I shall not retyour many and continued Misrepresentations myself; but I cannot forget your Behaviour to Servants, as I have since learned.

C. I HOPE, my Lord, I have done my Duty wards your Servants.

L. YES, the Duty of a Romish Emissary When you were converting my Postillion Na (for John the Coachman was too hard for you and laughed at your precious Relique of a Confrom St. Peter's Drag net, by which you wou fain have convinced him that all Protesta were damned) as poor Natt, who was of in Protestant Parents, abhorred the Irish Massary you assured him solemnly, that it was all a in Forgery, maliciously framed to blacken the Otholics. You wept for the poor persecuted tholic Church, herself the most merciful, the most charitable, Church in the whole Worl and an utter Enemy to all Persecution.

C. I GAVE him a true Account.

L. A MOVING one you did, and by melted the Heart of Natt. This, with popious Kindness in rescuing his poor Souls Damnation, finished his Conversion.

C. I BLESS God, he perseveres in it.

L. You keep him in it. The like Rheed made the Dairy-maid your Convert. You for her one Sunday Morning reading Fox's Affile Monuments, and shedding Tears over the Morning of the Protestant Martyrs burned in Que Mary's Reign.—You too shed Tears, to see an innocent Soul so missed: You conceive passionate Kindness for her Soul, tenderly und took to save it; then defended the poor, bely

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ek Church, and that pious Queen, who had, eagainst her Will, seen her Council condemn many of her poor Subjects, tho' Heretics, for eason against her Person. To confirm the aid, and effectually to ensure her Salvation, you where a Bead of St. Bridget's, one that the Deabhorring its intrinsic Value, had often stole ay, but was always forced to bring back again: further Proof of its Value, from its Power of the Devil.

My Lord, you are pleased to laugh at my

r pious Endeavours to do Good.

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L. I wish I could call them poor. My poor vants, for you have perverted three or four hem, are so bewitched with the Raree-shews Symphonies in the Mass, and with your Absom, which sets their Consciences so much at let them wrong me as much, and commit reat Disorders as they will, in my Family or of it, that I doubt they have taken leave of Church (which affords them no such Shews Comfort) for ever.

My Lord, you yourself sound Comfort ngst us once, and then you disliked the Re-

I own it: You taught me to abhor it, to adore yours; and you did so, by the same dulent Wiles and Misrepresentations. You haded me, particularly, that the Pope did not

pre-

pretend to give away Kingdoms; but studied like a Father, the Peace of Society. My Parlo has fince shewn me a Decree of the Council Lateran, under Innocent III. expresly ordaining That the Pope shall discharge the Subjects of heretical Prince from their Allegiance, and in away his Kingdom to a Catholic Prince, in one to exterminate Heretics: A devilish Power which the Pope hath often exerted, and still me tends to.

C. THE Thing has been subject to Dispute

L. To a knavish Distinction rather.—"T

Pope, fays Bellarmin, allows you to obey wo "King; but when he is a Heretic he is no long

" your King."

C. My Lord, this is at least fair Warning.

L. YES, and we take it-Nor, amongst the just Prejudices against your Church (a God knows they are many and shocking! In there be a greater than your treating, as yo Head and sovereign Director, an old frail hi complimenting him with Infallibility, and the tributes of God; investing him with the Pow of God, to damn and fave; and, as the is Bellarmin maintains, to make Virtue to be Vi and Vice to be Virtue. What Blasphemy! Ma Popes have been Monsters in all Wickedness Pollution, chosen by Harlots, and living Brothels: All of them subject to common for

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s; some of them downright Changelings; none them, amidst all this wonderful Power, able restore a lost Tooth, or to cure his own high.

c. My Lord, the Abuse of Authority doth

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living non Fra L. YES certainly, in such extravagant and pious Trusts as cannot but be abused.

C. WILL your Lordship allow no Head to Church?

L. YES furely; Christ and his Word; and, der him, the Christian Heads of Society.

c. Are such Heads likely to be free from or?

L. THEY will certainly err the less, for not tending to be free from Error.—No Church the World has ever produced such tragical ominations as your *infallible* Church has proted; but you keep most of these carefully acealed from your poor blind Dupes; I know by Experience: And such of your Impostures Fooleries as you cannot conceal, you disguise adorn as holy Mysteries.

My Lord, I hope it is lawful to revere

L. Not such as cannot come from God.

umay as well bring your Gun-powder Treason of the Gospel, as your Transubstantiation.

C. WE are unjustly reproached with the Treason.

L. So you have often told me, and for are all instructed to tell your Bubbles-Juff for the Credit of your Church, you persun most of your Popish Thieves to die innocent I know fomething of your Policy in that Matter

C. SURELY your Lordship knows the Ga powder Treason to be a Trick of State.

L. YES, one of your Tricks of State; for The Evidence was all from those of m own Communion; - many died justifying none denied it: - But when it was found the Defign to blow up the Three Estates of the Real a Design concerted by Papists, all Men of a dition, some of them of great Quality, and proved by all the Heads of the Papifts, brow a horrible Stain upon Popery, then your Preacht and Confessors, and Writers, were taught bold to deny it.

C. My Lord, I always thought it too bad be probable.

L. WHAT think you of the Massacre of Part

C. I NEVER justified it.

L. THE Pope did; therefore you mu Then there is that of which we have spoken, Inquisition, I think the worst of all. A horrible I bunal! fettled for the conftant Execution of Cru ty and Fraud: You are far from giving up that.

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NUMBER XVII.

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mainder of a Dialogue between a Noble Convent and his late Confessor.

MY Lord, I have blamed its Excesses—
Lord. WITHOUT naming them.—
er, the Thing itself is an Excess, an infernal
ess. You know the Whole of it as well as I
but dare not own it, in any of its just Coto your English Penitents. You cannot
remember what you told my Bricklayer's Laer when he broke his Leg, and you, in the
Fellow's Affright and Distress, plied him
this being a Heretic, and infinuated to him,
this was the Cause of so heavy a Judgment
him.

PERHAPS it would have been well for if he himself had believed so.

YES; then you would have had him fureyou must remember, that when you were guing to him upon the matchless Charity on IV.

and tender Mercies of the Catholic Church. order to bring him into it, and the poor M mentioned the Inquisition, of which it seems had read a good deal more than you cared should, you cried out, with Hands lifted up: a heavy Sigh, "O the flagitious Malice of Men -Then turning to the poor Man, you add "You see, dear Child, how one fatal En brings on another, and many. Had yould of the Church, you would have found in co grievously the Church is wronged." I then affured him, that the Inquisition was all minal Court, fet up chiefly by the State, agi apostate Infidel Moors and Jews, who were public Traitors; but that it never hurt any Catholic; or, which is the fame Thing, good Christian.

C. Was there not great Truth in this?

L. THERE was great Truth concealed Was this a Picture of the Inquisition?

C. I THINK it was pretty near the Man

L. Not the least Resemblance. Your thority, with your gracious and devout Man stagger'd the weak Fellow, and you might probably got him over: But my old Stem Goulding, over-hearing you when you least thou of it, asked you, with a great Zounds, "Are the Inquisitors all Priests, and the only Man there; and are not all Protestants burnable

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e Laws and constant Practice of the Inquisim?"—A Question which you chose not to
er, but went away, pitying, as you went,
oor passionate Man for cursing so abominably.
ding replied, "Whoever it is that curses, by
I know who it is that lyes." You then comed of Persecution, and retired.

Your Lordship is very particular.

I HAD it from La Trappe, my Valet de nbre, whom you once attacked, but soon over.—He produced you Mons. Daillé and Fillotson—No wonder the latter is so great stheist. I cannot say but I then first began oubt, next to examine; and whoever does will soon leave you. A Church of such a cruel, damning, burning Spirit, ought to e Abhorrence of all Men.

Could you not leave us without becomeur Enemy?

An Enemy to your System I own I am, ut any Prejudices purely personal. All that you are in your Opinion certainly damned, hey left you upon the fullest Inquiry and iction.

IT is possible that they may be too rash, wer they think.

THEY can never be too hasty in going to you, but are always rash in deserting youing can be more dishonest than this your

H 2

Con-

Conduct; you pretend to convince People Reason and the Bible, but will you suffer to be re-convinc'd when they find ever so; Cause from both to leave you?

C. WHEN they are in the right Way, Lord, we are willing to keep them there, we to be blamed?

L. YES, if you would keep them against Conscience, when you had gained them by pealing to their Conscience. They must follow you, and obey you, and renounced Reason, their Conscience, and their Bible. It is ensuring and enslaving Men, and not coming them.

C. THEIR Conscience may millead the and often does.

L. If they mean conscientiously it is sufficient and God will pardon their involuntary Mills Conversion, not sounded upon Conscience Conviction, is Hypocrify or Servitude. Truth is, as you teach an implicit Faith, the Religion without Reason; and as Ignorance is selsed to be the Mother of Devotion, that a Devotion without Sense, you hold your Follow not by Conviction, which only can make Per religious, and keep them so; but by the Fore Superstition, by fairy Menaces, or by temp Terrors; all which keep them saft in your Characteristics.

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Followers of you. He who is not a Chriby Conviction is no Christian; and Conion implies Reason.

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WE deny no Man the Use of his Reason.

WHEN he uses it not against you, nor in jous Points. But dare a Spaniard, dare an jan, dare any Papist whatsoever, reason with upon Religion, and oppose his Doubts to Dictates? If any Man dares to do so Abroad Inquisition waits for him with all its Flames Rage. If any Man thwarts your Authority and ets even here, he will have Hell set open to low him, and all its Furies let loose upon

ARE Men always to wander in Uncery?

YES, till they are fixed by Conviction and science.

WHAT if they never fix?

If they never do, no Man can force them; must be left to God. Better their Minds der (a Thing that hurts no Man) than be ted, and their Bodies punished or enslaved.

Is it not a great Bleffing to be restrained foul Error?

. No Error is foul if it be harmless; bes, if what would restrain Error, would also rain Reason and Truth (the genuine End of your Restraints) I detest the impious Policy.

H 3 The

The noblest Notions of God appear athesse to all Bigots; and all Bigots are Persecun Socrates was put to Death for his rational se timents of the Deity; nor was he the last. I wisest Men are often sacrificed to what mad lots call Holy. It was Capital in Egypt to one of their sacred Beasts, a Wolf, a Crocol or a Cat.

c. Do we, my Lord, defend heathen la

try and heathen Cruelty?

L. No, you only imitate them, and end them: These Heathens, though mad enough destroy such, who hurt their ravenous Object Worship, were not so mad as to kill or pur Men for refusing to worship them.

C. My Lord, what wild Beasts do wer

fhip?

L. You worship worse Objects, Ignatius Ly and that most bloody Priest, Dominic, Found of the Inquisition. What ravenous Beast of proved such a Pest to Society as Thomas à Budid to England?

C. HE was indeed passionately zealous for Church.

L. For Popery, and for Tyranny in hist Person; a lawless and vindictive Incendiary, defied the Laws of the Land, and even those the living God.

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C. Your Lordship is affuredly too just to

L. I THINK him worse; as no Atheist ever so much Mischief. Under that Character a n can never do much, but will rather frighten in than convert them. But Becket played the wil by affecting Saintship; and, to the eternal amy of your Church, obtained it: The dead it it it it it is a converted and more Oblations paid him, than our sed Redeemer and his blessed Mother.

My Lord, this is a wide Field your Lord-

is got into, and -

L. FATHER, I fee that you are tired, and am I—Let me, however, offer to your Contation a Passage from the judicious Plutarch: aking of human Sacrifices offer'd to Saturn the Carthaginians, during a Famine, Five hundat once, Two hundred of them pick'd from best Families, the rest Voluntiers from amongst Citizens, he asks, "Whether that People had not acted more wisely, if they had chosen for heir Legislator a Critias or Diagoras, both nown Atheists, than to have establish'd such sanguinary Institution?"

WHAT would your Lordship infer from his to our present Purposes? Not surely, that holics are worse than Atheists!

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to exclude all other Christians from Chin Church and from the Benefit of his Death: But is of a Piece with the devilish Spirit of Pope which avowedly damns, and, where it a actually destroys all those of a different Fit ——This, Father, you cannot deny.

C. W E would willingly fave all Men .-

L. AND allow none to be faved but you felves—Those who will not submit to your Ten of Salvation, must be Victims and Fuel to Inquisition.—

C. STILL, my Lord, this is not Atheila.

L. IT is buman Sacrifice, and worse to Atheism. Nor can I conceive so wicked, dreadful a Being, in the whole Compass of I ture, as a Papist heated with Bigotry and Ve geance, and acting up to the Rigor of Popili ? ciples-Is a Devil worse than an Inquisitor, is only a Punisher for Religion, or a Persent acting in his highest Sphere? --- What a pelli Ingredient must a zealous Papist be in a Co munity of Protestants ?- His Zeal makes in busy Seducer; and every Person seduced is, be, a keen Enemy to the Community. And the Seducers are many and indefatigable, the duced are without Number. Let the Legilla attend to this. Moreover, the Conscience every Convert to Popery is the Pope's obliges him to hate all who abjure the Pope

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Pope's Pupil. Yet what tender Usage you all d, Father, under this Government! Dare any pish State be guilty of the like Tenderness to otestants?

c. My Lord, your Lordship will allow-

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L. FATHER, I will allow nothing to the mper of you and your Converts. — I know w determined, how ready you all are, and for hat. You and they are all warm Zealots. ey are mostly as poor as ignorant, and subject none of those Pauses which retard Men of rune and Families, and who have some Sense, pight of Bigotry.—I know your Ardour and luence, and the Spirit of your Religion, so I, that I often rejoice and wonder, that I am thang'd. Ah! Father, had I been advised or thened by you (for you importunately tried h Ways) where must I have been?

IF not here, I hope in Heaven.

er all, as much as I dread Popery, I am not destroying Papists, though they have always, every-where, shewn us the Way, and wanton-empted us to follow them in it.—But I am nestly for disabling Popery from destroying testants; and if some such Scheme is not stually pursued, I shall think the Parliament a Lethargy, the Government infatuated, and Nation desperate.—

H 5

ADIEU,

ADIEU, Father, I shall be glad to see possible formetimes.—But no Whispering, no Closette no dark Applications to my Family.—I have already poison'd.



NUMBER XVIII.

King James II. his disgraceful Reign His Impotence and Cruelty. He exposes and deposes himself.

A N hereditary Right to preferve the Lauris inherent in all lawful Kings; an hereditary Claim to break the Laws, is a Forfeiture of all kingly Right. Indefeasible hereditary Right is Jargon, the Cant of Usurpers and Impostor to cheat the Many, and to abuse all Men.

BLOOD is only one Qualification in a Prince and not the highest; Justice and Capacity are the Greatest and the Best. As the Prince may be Child, and yet must reign like a Man, because he reigns over Men, the Laws must govern the who govern the Prince; else the Will of his Ministers.

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he prove a Lunatic, the next of Kin, or a uncil, must rule in his stead. He who hath Sense cannot exercise Government, which is Direction of the public Sense. He who hat Justice and Integrity, and regards not the and Laws, is at least under equal Disabition. This is moral, as well as political Luy; therefore a moral and political Disqualition.

Who EVER is intrusted with Government, ing the Interests of all Men under his Direct, has the highest Occasion for a good Heart, vell as a sound Head: But where the Laws vail, tho' he be weak, yet by letting the Laws: place, his Government may be easy. If he wilful, as well as weak, yet will needs be wiser the Law, dispense with Law, and set up his a Humour, his Peevishness, or his Superstington, for Law, he becomes a public Enemy, a sant, who deposes himself.

inate Bigot, a perjured Oppressor, an open to the Laws and to his People: He there-regularly dethroned himself. He can scarce aid to have ever filled the Throne: He beto forseit it e'er he was warm in it. The lish Throne, established and limited by Laws, and to be his, when he became a Tyrant in

H 6

it. Whilst he held it, he held it not for him felf, but for miserable Monks and hot head Zealots, who set up a Government against Lina Religion against Sense, and the Shadow of King to support both. He never had must Understanding; what little he had he forsein and with it his Crown, to the Infatuation Popery.

A WEAK Man makes a very good Papis, in deed the best; but a weak Papist makes a wrest ed King. I own, that a Man of Sense may be Papist; but I deny, that he makes use of Sense: The Grimace and Frauds of Priests blacking, and fairy Terrors awe him.

KING James, the Weakest of his Ru (tho' not the Worst nor the Falsest) yet some for some Time to dissemble; but wanting a pacity even for that (which requires so little, a is often found in the silliest Women) sooner seed his Heart quite bare, contracted with Bigor panting for Tyranny, and cankered with Rage.

HE had professed fairly, promised strong sworn solemnly, to maintain Religion and Law because his Priests told him, that Falshood a Perjury were necessary to advance their Cauland seasonable to lull their Enemies assees: It what Falshood, what Villainy, what Cruek will not such Priests promote, to serve their stillent Cause? When his Priests thought the

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oint fure, they taught him to throw off the loke of Deceit and Perjury, roundly to affert the determined Tyrant, and the implacable Bigot. He thus called upon the Nation to turn him at of it, or rather fled from the Nation. He into the French King, the inveterate Enemy to s People, for Succour against his People. It as upon Promise of Assistance from that King, at both this Bigot, and the abandoned Volupary his Brother, had ventured to enslave this ree Nation.

LEWIS XIV. was as dark a Zealot as ames II. with no exalted Genius; but judging e Ruin of England to be for the Glory of ance, fent Forces to King James, then in Irend, who put himself at the Head of these and a Irish Troops: He indeed continued at their ead, for he was the first that ran away.

AGAIN he took Refuge in France, where he mained, despised, to the End of his Life; the ore for his continual Solicitations to France, to ree him and Slavery upon England: For, rater than England should remain free, he would ve enslaved it as the Deputy of France.

HAD he an hereditary Right to facrifice Engnd to France? Can the Heart of Man conceive, at any Man, with any Name, has a Right to plate any Trust? Hath Folly a Right to dictate Wisdom; Perjury, Pride and Oppression, to

abolish

abolish wholsome Laws; Fraud and Imposture crush Truth and Religion?

IN Ireland his Government was as brutal the Manners of the native Savages there: Hele out with deceitful Promises, as he had done here and continued repeating them all the while the he was breaking them. One constant Declar tion of his was most ridiculous, especially as h imagined it to be deep and wife, and as his Far terers applauded it for its Candor: "That he would make no Distinction between his Popil " and his Protestant Subjects." A Declaration (if not a Blunder) terrible to Protestants, wh faw him thus, contrary to his Oath taken to min tain them in their Religion and Laws, declar equal Favour to their barbarous bloody Enemis who in fact reaped all his Favours.

HE was so notoriously shameless in his Bread of Faith to Protestants, and in his bigotted Par tiality to the Irish, that, by a Set of infamou perjured Irifb Judges, he discharged all the Chir ters of the Kingdom in a Term or Two. The Estates of the Protestants, Nobles and Com mons, were by the same Judges surrendered fast as claimed by any of the wild Irifb, who had long forfeited them by Rebellion and Maffacet The Protestant Proprietors, who had earned them by their Blood and Money, improved them by their long Industry, and held them by Acts of

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Bur as Process at Law, however sudden and itrary, was too flow, an Irish Parliament of furious Natives, chosen by the King's new arters, or rather by his Direction and Nomiion, did, in a folemn Act, confiscate most of Estates of the Protestants in the whole Kingn, and condemned the Owners to die as Trai-They were all thus charged with Treason, all in a Lump condemned to Death and Forue; for they were declared convicted of High ason, tho' never tried, nor even summoned. efrighten'd Victims had many of them recourse ingland for Bread; and Families of fair Fortunes reland saw themselves reduced, for Support, lms and parochial Collections in England. HIS was adjudging awhole Protestant King-, at once, to Execution and Destruction. omprehended near Fifteen hundred of the Noy, Gentry, Clergy, and Men of Fortune, all in the Act to have been attainted and coned, and were therefore adjudged to Death and fication. To render the deadly Snare the e fatal and secure, no Copy of the inhuman

was suffered to be issued for four Months. FTER this Flight of Tyranny (so wild and ciless!) no other Excess of it need be won-

dered

dered at. Subjects were imprisoned; their Ma ney, Horses, Houses, and Furniture seized, a mere Order from the King; fometimes a me verbal Order. And Fames, one of the weak Men in the Kingdom, and as blind a Bigot as h blindest, acted like the confirmed Master of the Persons and Property of all Men in it; yet w himself all the while the wretched Property a tame Instrument of the Pope, and even of own Priests. Whilst it was made Treason a Death for Five Protestants to be seen together even in Churches, the King's Chaplains, in the public Sermons, maintained to his Face the Poor absolute Sovereignty over Kings.

STRANGE Inconfishency! for a frail, vid ous, filly Man to claim Godlike Power over Go Creatures, made after God's Image (many of the wifer and better, few worse or weaker than his felf;) yet confess himself the implicit Vassalos usurping Impostor at Rome, cheating the Wor with pious Cant and Mountebankry, impude ly boafting lying Wonders, and fubfifting by

nifest Frauds!

CAN there be a greater Demonstration, the Power without Controul belongs to no hum Creature; than that fuch as have most low claimed it over all, were unbleffed with any perior Capacity, or any better Morals than t rest? Is it conceivable, that the God of Wisdon Thou

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ould adjudge the Government of the World to th as have none; the Care of Men to fuch as press Men; should convey his own Power to le who abuse it, or invest with a facred Chater Men who swear falsly by his holy Name, injure and cheat in it?

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KING James delighted in lawless Proceeds, merely because they were lawless. Eyen en the Law would have ferved him in some of Measures, it was answered, That the King uld be served his own Way; which was a nfession. That he would abolish Law.

7 AMES, when Duke of York, and High mmissioner in Scotland, had given a Specin of his Spirit and Government sufficient to er all Men from ever wishing him upon the rone. He opposed and defeated, or cancel-, every good Law: He promoted all that te tyrannical and bad: He had the Earl of gylt condemned to die, because he would not swear himself. The Earl was a good Protent, had a great Estate, great Interest and Abies; all dreadful Eye-sores to the small Spirit great Bigotry of the Duke of York. His yal Highness besides, delighting in frequent ctims and Executions at Edinburgh, diftinshed himself by a Symptom of Cruelty almost culiar to himself, and almost always avoided the most cruel Princes, by such as were pro-

verbial for Cruelty, even by Nero. James, to fides encouraging the Use of the Rack, to for Confessions from such who were obnoxious the Tyranny of the Times, sat pleased with shocking Spectacle of seeing Men racked, the Bones crushed, broken, and bursting with the Blood through the Flesh: A horrid Sight to Brown ! A hopeful Successor to the British Crown It was a Sight singular in Britain, and even Rome, under the Tyranny of the Casars, form a Century after the Usurpation of the First Casa That Monster Domitian was the first of the Man Imperial Tyrants that ventured upon it.

NEITHER did any of these Imperial Tyra ever exercise such a Piece of Tyranny as wasen cised in Scotland under Charles the Second. Be sides all the daily Oppressions and Barbarities up the Presbyterians there (forced out of their Eth blish'd Church, and siercely persecuted) to obly the Court, especially James the King's Brothe there was an Order of Council for placing Solds on the public Roads, with Instructions to a such as passed by, insnaring Questions, about King and Religion; and if they appeared to Presbyterians (People conscientiously tender the Point of Religion and Oaths) and resuled the Test offered them by the Soldiers, the Soldiers had express Orders to put them to present Dear

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-A Stretch of Tyranny unmatched by the oft decried Tyrants!

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Soldie nt Deal THESE were some of the Miscarriages, bee the Revolution, fuch as the present Invader poses to have happened, without owning any; the claims the same Right and Power claimed King James, nor offers one Limitation or mendment. The Government ever fince then, t Government, from which has been derived ha Series of Ease and Liberty, and such an er Absence of all violent Measures, as are tchless in History from the Creation; has, be s, been all Usurpation. It has been indeed a al Deviation from the Government of his Antors, a Government which he comes to rere. To prove his Right and Descent, and to ommend his future Measures, he invades the ngdom, defies the Laws, robs, ravages, and es to Mass.

THESE are the Proofs which he gives of his heal Claim, and he is welcome to the Fame of m. He, and his barbarous Train, act as if they died and were paid to make themselves odious Heaven and Earth, and were industriously callfor quick and fignal Vengeance from both. less God it hastens apace; — let us pray for its

den Completion.



NUMBER XIX.

How boldly the Popish Clergy about their Followers, by teaching them to deny with a Curse, the most of vious Impieties of their Church.

HAVE lately read a very seasonable Pan phlet, of real Use, good Sense and Knowley called An Inquiry how far Papists ought to treated here as good Subjects, and how far the are chargeable with the Tenets commonly imput to them. It is written in answer to a Pop Pamphlet, carefully distributed, full of glain Deceit, boldly denying all the detestable Ten and Horrors of Popery; and, still further tockethe Ignorant, denying them with a Curse, as Poper did his Master, and with the same Sincer For Example:

that commits Idolatry, that prays to Images
Relics, or worships them, for Gods. To the

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irle, and to all that follow, he makes his miserle Votaries say, Amen.

This founds strong, and is indeed strong and. Do not Papists adore Relics? Do they to openly worship Images, and pray to Saints? the Author of the Inquiry clearly provests; but it seems that this is no Idolatry, for ey do not worship them as Gods; that is, they not call them God Jehovah, nor God the eater of all Things; they only invoke them as puty Deities, generally in the same high devonal Strain: And such Divine Invocation, iming a Divine Prerogative to relieve and save Invoker, is a Declaration of Deity in the Besinvoked: It is therefore Idolatry, when made any Being except the Supreme.

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THEY ascribe Godlike Power to their most iculous Relics, Stocks and Stones, old Iron, nes, Nails and Hair, by making them work iracles, heal the Sick, raise the Dead, and ent the like Acts and Attributes of Omniponce. Neither do they pray to their Saints as ly Mediators and Intercessors with God, as is metimes pretended; they pray to them directand for what none but the Godhead only can ant, all the Blessings of this Life and the next his is all obvious in their Breviaries and Catellans, where Prayers are framed immediately to a Saints, and in a Stile as high and rapturous

as to God himself, as is at Length explained in the

Inquiry.

This Apologist pronounces another by Curse upon every Goddess-Worshiper, who have the Virgin Mary to be more than a Creature I must own, that amongst all the Extravagance of the Papists, I never knew a Papist deny to God created the Virgin Mary; but I never have of a Papist who did not treat her beyond the Quality of a Creature, and with all the awful Epithe of a Deity. They all pray to her, they all wo Thip her. Is such Divine Treatment due to a Creature?

But there follows a Reserve that justified - Cursed is he who honours her, worships her, puts his Trust in her as much as in God. Ad rious Come-off! He makes his Votaries om that the Omnipotent God is Superior to one of h Creatures; but still they are to adore and invol this human Creature with the Worship and La guage due only to God, her Creator. They in plore her in Form, "to deliver them from Si " to protect them from Evil, and to receive the " at the Hour of Death." What could they a more of their Maker? Is not all this treating as a Deity, a Sovereign Deity? Did the blinds Heathens ever apply such Strains of Adoration any of their Deities, even to the Highest of Jupiter Optimus Maximus!

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THE Curse is, however, repeated upon him believes her above her Son, or that the can in Thing command him. Above her Son, is an Phrase, but hath its Art and Meaning here. founds as if they denied the Idolatry of woring her as well as the Son. We know it to dolatry to worship her at all, and we know they worship her. This is enough to fix Charge upon them .- Or, that she can in any g command him. If the can protect and on Sinners, and receive their Souls into eter-Blis, without him, she need not command ; she hath thus sufficient Godlike Power withhim. But, if I am not mistaken, I have seen pifb Prayer, invoking the Virgin to command Son, in Terms, Impera Filio tuo: Nor can Language appear strange in Popery.

HE next Curse is upon him who believes the els and Saints in Heaven to be his Redeemers, prays to them as such, or who gives God's our to them, or to any Creature what soever. Is ever such mock Defence! We do not trigge them with believing Saints and Angels to their Redeemers, but with worshiping Saints Angels: Nor can they deny that they do the constant Practice of their Church, and injoined by the Authority of the Church, to ship and invoke the Angels, who are always be Presence of the Lord, and willingly watch

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for our Security, which is committed to the They are also ordered to invoke the dead Sain and to reverence their Relics. All this is am

proved in the Inquiry.

'Tis a miserable Subterfuge to say, that the reverence the Deity more, or, in their or Words, that they do not give God's Honon them; and yet, in reality, they do it, by put them in God's Stead, and complimenting the with God's Power. Out of the vilest among dead Men they chuse their heavenly Protect and Idols. The implacable Traitor, Becket, infinitely more Worship and Oblations paid than all the Host of Heaven; not only than fus Christ, but even than the Mother of Chr though she was then infinitely more revered the the Deity. Indeed, for many Centuries, of fummate Madness, or confummate Villainy, the chief Recommendation to Saintship; and blackest Character upon Earth, the Roman R tiffs prefumed to furnish Heaven with such Ri to the Deity, as were too infamous to live amou Men. It is certain, that many who had adon Gibbets, or deserved them, helped to swell Roman Calendar, and were complimented with Seat on the Right-hand of God, with the I of His chief Favourites and Counsellors.

THE pleasantest Curse follows: Cursed be that worships any Breaden God, or makes God

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e empty Elements of Bread and Wine. A safe use! Well may the Framer of it make his true tholic say Amen to it! Before it is consecrated not God; and he deserves to be cursed who ill worship bare Bread as God. After it is consated 'tis God, our Blessed-Saviour in Person; d who can be cursed who worships our Blessed viour?

This Fallacy is too gross; but a gross Impore will bear no better. A Waser is no God; ta sew Words and Grimaces of the Priest ke it a God; whilst, to Taste and Touch, a Sight, and Smell, 'tis still a Waser. Weigh diffect it, separate and examine its Parts, 'tis a mitest Composition of Flouer and Water, just the was before. But you are damned if you be redemonstration. These very Particles of Wall and Flouer are, in spite of Demonstration, anged in an Instant, without the least Alteration, into the whole Body of Fesus; and, tho's the bebut one Fesus, he is multiplied into Milse every Day.

AT this Rate a Priest has Power over God self, and more Power than God himself can e; for God cannot reconcile Contradictions, convert Bread into Flesh and Blood, whilst it tinues still to be Bread. There never was such impudent Imposture in all the Visions and imeras of Paganism. The many Transformations. I. IV.

tions of Vistnum, God of the Indian Bramin, it to a Fish, a Hog, a Lion, a Bramin, a Fish Horse, are credible Impossibilities, compared Translubstantiation, the highest Affront to the End and Reason of Man, and the most shocking Indian to the Deity, every offered or invented the most daring Impostors known amongst Man

THE next Curse is not more models of cere:—Cursed is he that believes, that Priesta forgive Sins, whether the Sinner repents of that any Power in Heaven or Earth can son Sins, without a hearty Repentance, &c.

A REPENTING Sinner has fatisfying A rance, from the Word of God, that "Gods " gives all who truly repent." The Almir does not add, That he wants the Interpolition Priest. His Mercy is not mock Mercy, to awakened or applied at the Request of the Pri the All-feeing Eye needs no Voucher for the cerity of the Sinner's Heart. When the Fra of the Curses denies, that any Power in Hen or Earth can forgive Sins without Repentance, feems to put God upon the same Foot with Prieft, and disables him equally with the Pri from bestowing Mercy. Surely the Almi can pardon, if he will, even the Impenitent; Priest cannot pardon the Penitent, already pard ed by God, who does not create Souls to be the fals of Priests, less still their Dupes and Propen To Re

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Repentance opens Heaven to Sinners, as himself has told us it does, all the Use of a set to a Sinner, dying or living, is to exhort to repent; an Office to be performed by pious Relation or Friend. Yet, for afferthis Truth in a Popish Country, you would burned alive in the Inquisition. But such ody Cruelty is never to be owned in England, as this is not the Time; therefore careful occisy, and all sasse Sostenings, are to be emered.

KNOW not how this Casuist can exempt the noil of Trent from his Curse. Those Reversaith-makers have decreed Absolution from riest to be a Judicial Ast, that is, final peremptory. A most blasphemous Decree! sting the Almighty of his Prerogative, and terring it upon a Priest; yet a Decree naturalised by Priests. The Fathers of that Counvere chiesty the Pope's Implements and Resis; and it was too truly said, that the Hoshost was, from time to time, conveyed from to Trent in a Portmantua.

His Popish Advocate yields too much; yet out not but he knows what he does. A ship Dispensation to deceive Protestants is no Thing; and I defy the ablest Missionary to vert any sensible, well-informed Protestant to my, without deceiving him. He dare not

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tell

know that it is another decreed Point and I trine of the Church of Rome, That, in perforing the Office of the Sacrament, of any & ment, the Words and Gestures and Operation the Priest, however full and formal they be, are of none Effect, without his Intention and panying them. No; the most momentous dinance of Religion is invalid and none, unless Priest pleases to make it so, by intending it be so.

As these Sacraments, Seven in Number, all necessary to Salvation, and the Priestly formance necessary to the Sacrament, so is Intention and good Pleasure necessary to mis Sacrament; and the eternal Fate of imm Souls depends upon his Caprice. An impious a revengeful Priest (both very common Caprices) may damn his whole Flock. Is not the presenting the good God as a terrible Tymphis Creatures, and a Confederate with crust postors?

THUS high is the Power of Priests came that godless, that apostate Church, where safer to be a Traitor, a Sodomite, a Poisons an Assassin, than to follow Christ and Conscision Opposition to Fraud and Idolatry. Yet all of that very Church ventures, in this enlights Country, to represent the Romish Priests as Landau and Idolatry.

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ers of Truth, and claiming no other Privino Power, no offensive Weapons. Even Pope is a disinterested Soul; and cursed is he believes that there is Authority in the Pope ingive Sins, or to give Leave to commit Sins, Sum of Money. The Pope needs not preto it; he has other Pretences, even when mey is the Motive. Offenders submit, they Pardon, and the Money convinces him that are sincere. There is a Rate for Sins, aching to the Quality of each, fixed in the Offos the Rota at Rome, where the most heinous hideous are not excepted, even the Murder Parent, or the Debauching of a Sister.

nt is pecuniary Traffic for Sins is claimed practifed by the Priests, under the soft Title immutations; and why not by the highest of riests, the Sovereign Pontiff? Whoever takes bey to absolve Sinners, gives them Leave, nay ouragement, to commit Sin; and the Pope, a round Sum, given not to him, but to the reb, though he singers it all, grants Indulces for many Generations: And because this or called Absolution nor Forgiveness, but is an Exemption from Perdition, and equally stual with Absolution, therefore this candidender of Popery curses all who believe that Pope claims Authority to forgive Sins for a

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Sum of Money; or any Priest to grant pull Absolution for future Sins.

MIND what Art and Referve in the Em fion, Present Sins, and Sins in Time to in Does not the Pope make a Market of the and Souls of Men? And do not the Priefb Brokers, and their own) retale Pardons, for Price, to Sinners and their Heirs? What fer Reformation on foot in Germany, but the fo dalous Traffic of Indulgences, fold openly at II temberg by the Pope's infamous Agents, strolling Friars, living in Debauchery, practi all Frauds and Falshoods to cheat People of the Money, by fuch tempting Baits as the Popel fallible Receipts for Salvation? They were in Parcels to the best Bidders, who, to make most of their Bargain, hired the popular pre ing Friars to extol their fublime Excelleng infallible Paffports to Heaven, and to revile frighten all who hesitated a Moment to savet Souls by fo cheap a Commodity.

THE Curses go on: Cursed is he that tennes the Word of God, or hides it from the last on design to keep them from the Knowlege of a Duty, and to preserve them in Ignorance Error.

" HERE, fays the Author of the Inquir, most shameful Account of the Papists his the Scriptures from the People. The Q

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tion is, Why are the Scriptures kept at all from he People? The Answer, continues he, is, that hey do not so keep them for this or that paricular Purpose. It may be so; but you may ave other Purposes, other Ends, other Deigns, all bad in themselves."----- He then ws, "That the free Use of the Bible is retrained from the People by the Authority of he Council of Trent, and the Constitution of Pope Pius IV. and that the same Restraint exends to every particular Layman, without Leave from the Bishop or Inquisitor; nor then without the Advice of the Minister or Confesor, nor after all this, without a Licence in Form; and whoever prefumes to read or have he Bible without fuch Licence, cannot receive Absolution of his Sins, unless he first surrenders up his Bible to the Ordinary."

AFTER some lively and unanswerable Expoations, our Protestant Author adds upon this ad: "Now, if for these, or for such-like Reaons, you do in fact hide the Scriptures from the People, is it not a most shameful Chitanery, solemnly to curse those who hide them for other Reasons?—A Man charged for robping on the Highway, to clear himself, wishes that he may be hang'd if ever he robbed on Design to keep People from travelling such a particular Road, or from travelling with Mo-

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" ney about them; but still he is a Robby

which is what he is charged with."

IN my next I shall continue the Chace of the Romish Fox, with the Affistance of my Protest ant Coadjutor.



NUMBER XX.

The Same Subject continued.

I PROCEED to examine the Sincerity in good Faith of the Cathelie Curfes. I in them all worded with notable Craft, to decent the Ignorant, but with equal Affurance; in the Deceit is obvious to every differring Reads as the Author of the Inquiry has demonstrated.

THE Tenth in Order is, Curfed is he the undervalues the Word of God, or that, forfall Scripture, chuses rather to follow human Trustions than it. Whatever the Popish Clergy do this Respect, 'tis not safe to own, that they estate the Traditions of Men more highly than the Word God. If they value such Traditions as high as they do God's Word, they slight and under the contraction of the same of the sa

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alue that Word. The Author of the Inquiry news, that the Council of Trent injoins "these Traditions to be received and reverenced with equal Affection of filial Piety with the Scriptures of Truth." Most of the Popish Traditions are fabulous, many of them ridiculous, eat Part of them framed by Priests, and injointly priestly Authority for priestly Ends; sew of em instructive, all precarious; yet all revened by the Papists as much as Scripture.

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IT is Cant to deny that they reverence Tradins more than Scripture: That they do it at all Crime enough; nor dare they plead Not guilty. is indeed much fafer, in their Church, to negthe Scripture, than their priestly Traditions Impositions. Without being obliged to know, suffered to know, one Chapter in the Bibles dangerous (often capital) to omit or neglect Injunctions of their Priests, the' not one of m be found in the Bible. Penance, Auricular nfession, Absolution, Transubstantiation, Infallity, Purgatory, the Power of Priests to damn and e, to open the Gates of Heaven and Hell, are fo many human and prieftly Devices, or ra-Frauds, to rule the World, and to cheat the eation: Not one of them mentioned or means Scripture, yet all guarded with Sword and e; and all who dare doubt or deny them, tor-

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tured and burnt in this World, and doomed to eternal Burning in the next.

THEN, as they command and practife opening what no Scripture commands, they notorious flight and omit Duties which the Scripture explanation citly injoins. Our Saviour commands, that a should drink of the Cup of his Blood. In the Popilb Sacrament there is no Cup, at least now for the People: The Priest keeps all that to him felf, as if he thought it enough for the Laity in be half Christians. St. Paul makes it a Marke Apostaly to forbid to marry. The Romin Clere are all forbid to marry. St. Paul makes it as other Mark of Apoltaly " to abstain from Men which God hath commanded to be received with Thanksgiving." The Popist Church for bids the Use of Meats for a great Part of the Year; but, for Money, permits you the Ulea them during the strictest Fast in the Year. The Apostle condemns the Worship of Saints at Doctrine of Devils. The Papifts are more con ous, more affiduous in their Devotions to Saints than to all the Three Persons in the Godhead.

THE Curse about the Ten Commandments expressed in the same equivocal Way. I shat take no further Notice of it here, than that wonder the Commandments should at all be brought into it, since the Second explicitly so bids what the Papists so grossy practise, the Work

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hip of Images; or (which is just the same Thing) he Worship of the Persons represented by the mages. Their poor People, always ignorant, only worship what they see; and if they worshipd a Saint or an Angel in Person, they would be still Idolaters.

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THE fmall, but well-meant Craft in the next Curse, is plain enough to be diverting. - Cursed be that preaches to the People in unknown longues, such as they understand not; or uses any ther Means to keep them in Ignorance. bserve: Nobody charges them with preaching an unknown Tongue; the Charge is, That they ray in an unknown Tongue; and the Charge is ue. They dare not deny it by the most elusive ferms which they can invent. Their Practice in is in direct Defiance of Scripture, which largecondemns it; of common Sense, which it afonts; and of all the Purposes of rational Deotion, which it can never raise. Can there be ny Edification where there is no Knowlege? or aught the People know, the Priest, in the Mass, may be applying to Makomet, or to Sion Magus. All that they hear from him is a oleful Tone; all that they fee in him is Bowigs, Turnings, Grimaces, and making Mouths. by these Tricks and Accents he may amaze them. nd warm them, and fo he might by the Words

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of

of Petronius Arbiter, or any other profane Strains, fanatically and wailingly pronounced.

CAN there be greater Impiety, or a higher Infult upon true Piety and the Understandings of Christians, than thus daringly to debar them from the Duty of praying for themselves and their own Souls, yet to mock them with the Appearance of doing it? Can there be more successful Means used, by Art and Imposture, to keep the People in Ignorance? Fi, fa, fum, or any other Jargon, would be as edifying.

In the Romish Church, Ignorance is allowed to be the Mother of Devotion; and tis carefully cultivated there, as the first Foundation and Elements of popular Superstition, and of Papal Tyranny, to which all Religion, all Reason and Conscience, must be enslaved or sacrificed. In that Church the Instruction, the Correction, the Commands of the Priests, are all authoritative and uncontroulable; to contradict him is Herefy; Herefy is Death and Damnation. Where profound Ignorance is the Mother of Devotion, blind Submission is naturally her Daughter.

This last Curse, equivocal as it is, I doubt involves the Framer of it in it; nor can any thing but Ignorance clear him of it; a Plea which I doubt he cannot offer.

As the Aim of this good Catholic is to conceal and deny all the real Deformities and Hor-

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of Popery, he would feem to deny the Pope's penling Power :- Curfed be he that believes the Pope can give to any, upon any Account atfoever, Dispensation to lye or swear fally; that it is lawful for any, at the last Hour rotest himself innocent, in case he be guilty. THERE is great Boldness in this Curse; for, the Pope must be a Madman if he averred, hese unwary Words, that he could encourage Man to swear fally, and to lye, he notoriy claims a Power to dispense with Oaths, the It awful and important Oaths, all Oaths and agements to Princes and States, and all Oaths Engagements from Princes and States. For ny Centuries successively (in the dark Ages, en the Papal Power flourished most) hardly a r passed but his Holiness discharged some Soeign from his Oath to his People, or some ple from their Oath to their Sovereign, as n as his Wrath or his Avarice prompted him; one or other, or both, of these pious Mos, generally swayed the holy Father. He frently tempted and incenfed Prince and People violate Laws and Oaths, and to oppress one ther. He particularly warranted the repeated juries of our Henry III. who was continually ressing the Nation, and as often frightened by Barons into Oaths and Concessions; then as readily

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readily discharged by the Pope from suffling them, but never without a competent Price.

This Practice was as common in most of tholic Countries, as horrible in all. The Popwere for ever dispensing with Laws, Oaths, ones, and even with their own Decrees; and the had a Non-obstante to all Engagements, Secular and Sacred, to God and Man. Was not all the owning, as well as practising, Dispensationally, and to swear falsty? "It is as easy to go a Dispensation to Sin for the future, as to a folve for Sin that is past," as the Author of the Inquiry truly observes.

CURSED is he that believes it lawfulf any, at the last Hour, to protest himself innoces

in case he be guilty.

"Ay E, says the Author of the Inquiry, or any Hour. But when a Man is absolved from his Guilt by a Priest, is he then guilty?"-When the Priest has restored him to a State Innocence, he will think it just to affert his innocence.

ALL the other Curses are excellently explained, and the Drift and Artifices of the Framersally exposed, by the Author of the Inquiry; so there are several more Curses that I have so that Reason omitted. It is remarkable, the after the Framer of the Curses had denied a disguised the most shocking Positions and Pro-

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es of Popery, he yet adds the following and Curse: Cursed are we, if, in saying Amen to vof thele Curses, we use any Equivocation or ental Reservation, or do not assent to them in common and obvious Sense of the Words.

To all which I answer, Lord have Mercy upus! The full and particular Answer to that, to them all, I leave to the difcerning Inirer, who handles this last, as he has the rest,

th proper Discernment and Strength.

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IEND where the Protestant Author begins. tells us, that this Popish Performance is call-A Vindication of the Roman Catholics, being it most solemn Declaration of their utter Abrence of the following Tenets vulgarly laid to ir Charge: And then follow the Curses. s, that it was first published in order to introce Popery here, in the Beginning of the Reign the late King Fames, of whose detestable Gomment, blind Popish Bigotry, and furious Tymy, I have lately given a short but true Acunt. It was reprinted at London, by the pret Popish titular Bishop of London, in the Year 43, when an Invasion was designed against gland in favour of the Pretender. It was again published "at a Time when a Popish Prince was attempting to drive out a Protestant one! a Time when Popery was thought likely to get into Power! a Time when Papists began 65 10

to think themselves secure of gaining the

THE professed Purpose of this Popish Pas phlet is to perfuade Protestants, that Papists m rit equal Protections as equally good Subject Strange Affurance, after all that Protestants ha fuffered from Papists! Can Protestants ever for get the Popish Fires and Protestant Victims under Queen Mary, with their incessant, perfidiou and bloody Plots ever fince; to restore Poper here; the dreadful Conspiracy to extirpate the whole Protestant State by Gunpowder; the hi Massacre, fomented by the Pope, and the Popil Priests the keenest Butchers in it; the Massaur of Paris, approved and hallowed by the Pope the daily Butcheries in the Inquifition; no Fait to be kept with Protestants; all Protestants perk cuted, robbed, starved, and slaughtered, in a Popish Countries where Popish Priests have an Credit; all Protestants extirpated in all Countries where Popish Priests have Sway; the Spirit Popery still the same, fanguinary and devouring the Popish Emissaries ever busy, deluding and perverting the Simple and Credulous, daily making Profelytes, every Profelyte an Enemy to their Country, ready to turn against it, and zealous to destroy it?

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NUMBER XXI.

from one of the Political Discourses upon Sallust the Roman Historian: It is the Fourth Section of the Discourse, Of the Mutability of Government. The Passage is extremely curious, and, I think, seasonable.

THE Settlement made by the Jefuits, upon the River Paraguay in America, is extremely remarkable. These good Fathers, every-where indefatigable in improving their Apostolic Talents, and turning Souls into Ecclesiastical Traffic and Power, began there, by drawing together, into one fixed Habitation, about Fifty Families of wandering Indians, whom they had persuaded to take their Word implicitly for whatever they told them:

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ec For this is what they call Conversion; and

" indeed, the true Art of making Catholics, wh

have no other Ground for their Faith, but the

" Affertions of their Priests.

" FROM this Beginning, and such Encourage rangement, the assiduous Fathers, ranging in

" Country, and dazling the stupid Savages with

their shining Beads, charming them with the

pious Tales and Grimaces, their tuneful De

" votions and high Professions, made such

"Harvest of Converts as to form a Common

wealth, or rather an Empire of Souls: For

every Convert is a Subject most blindly ob

The holy Fathers, not Fifty in Number

are thus Sovereigns of a noble Country, large

" than fome Kingdoms, and better peopled.

is divided into feveral large Districts, each

" them governed by a fingle Jefuit, who is,

" it were, a provincial Prince; but more power

of ful and revered, and better obeyed, than a

" European, or even any Eastern Monarch. H

"Word is not only a Law, but an Oracle; in

Nod infers supreme Command: He is ablo

" lute Lord of Life and Death, and Property

may inflict capital Punishment for the lighted

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Offence; and is more dreaded, therefore more

obeyed, than the Deity. His first Minister

and Officers, Civil and Military, are dooms

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by him to the meanest Punishments, and whipped not only like common Slaves, but like common Felons: Nor is this all their Punishment, at least all their Abasement, which to a Man of Spirit is the worst Punishment. Whilst they are yet marked and mangled with the Lash, they run (Colonels and Captains run) and kneel before their holy Sovereign, condemn themselves for having incurred his pious Displeasure, and humbly kissing his reverend Sleeve, thank him for the fatherly Honour he has done them, in correcting them like Dogs. "So much Tameness and Vassalage is part, and an important Article, of their Conversion. They are even pleased with their Servitude, and care not what they do and fuffer here, for the mighty Treasures of Joy and Liberty which are infured to them hereafter by the good Father, who gives them all that he has to give in the next World, and, by way of Barter and Amends, takes all that they have in the present.

"THE poor Indians cultivate the Ground, dig and plough, and reap and fow; they make Stuffs, and other Manufactures; they rear Fowls, they breed Cattle, they carry Burdens, and labour hard above Ground, as well as under it, where, in Sweat and Darkness, and in Peril of perishing, they drudge in the Mines: Yet, with all this Industry, they earn nothing,

et nothing

onothing for themselves: All their Earnings, at the Profit and Advantages, appertain not in them, but folely to the good Father, their foi ritual Sovereign, who rewards them to the full with what costs him nothing; Blessings, and Masses, and distant Prospects. Their Grain and Manufactures are all carried into his Ware houses, their Cattle and Fowls into his Yards their Gold and Silver into his Treasury: The " dare not wear a Rag of their own spinning, to tafte a Grain of their own fowing, nor a Bito Meat of their own feeding, nor touch the Me " tal of their own producing; nor so muchasa " Egg from the Hens they rear: They them se selves are fed and subsisted, from Day to Day by a limited Allowance, furnished them by the " Appointment, and at the Mercy, of their gre " Lord, a small Priest. "YET, under all these Discouragement (which are none to them, who feem to have " facrificed their Feeling, as well as their Realor to the Sorcery of Superstition) they are diligen and laborious to the last Degree, and vie wil " one another for the high Price and Distinction ce bestowed by the Father upon such as exa " most in their Work and Industry, eventh " bewitching Honour of kiffing his Sleeve. The " fecond Commandment in their Table of Duit is, To fear the Jesuit, and obey him; as the CC TIP

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two next are much akin to it, and of the like Tendency, even, To fludy Humility, and to contemn all worldly Goods. The Precept, of fearing God, seems to be prefixed for Form, and in Policy only, fince it is impossible there should be any Knowlege of God where the Exercife of Reason is not known, nor permitted; nor can God be faid to be regarded by those who

use the Images of God like Beasts.

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"ALL these Stores and Warehouses, so much Grain, so many Manufactures, so much Gold and Silver, so many Commodities, from so fine, fo large, and fo plentiful a Country, abounding in Mines, in Rivers, and Meadows full of Horses and Sheep and Black Cattle, of Timber and Fruit-Trees, of Flax and Indigo, Hemp and Cotton, Sugar, Drugs, and Medicinal Herbs, must enable these good Fathers, who have renounced all Wealth, and the World itself, to carry on an infinite and most lucrative Trade, in which, though they have vowed Poverty, they are extremely active, and confequently must make that fejuitical Government a most powerful one. Advantages which no other Government ever had; an absolute Independency upon its People, or their Purses; the whole Wealth of the Country in its present Possession; the People absolutely submissive, and resigned to its good 66 Plea-

er Pleasure, and all its Calls; no Factions; no a Malecontent; an Army of Sixty thousand Men, all tame and tractable, devoted to blin Cobedience, commanded in Chief by a 7elia

and obstinately averse to be commanded

any other General; a vast Revenue of man " Millions; no Trouble in Taxing, no Tim

" loft in collecting Taxes.

" Such a Government, whilst it process upon the fame Principles, is unchangeab No wonder these Fesuits are extremely jealo

and tender, not only in keeping the poor In

ec ans Slaves to Ignorance and Bigotry, in on

to keep them Slaves to themselves; but in a ce cealing fo much Empire and Wealth from

the World, especially from Spain, from when

they were fent, at the Expence of that Crow

to convert the Indians, and make them Su

" jects to the Spanish Monarchy. The good!

ct there are so far from meaning any such This

that they not only carefully avoid teaching the

" the Spanish Tongue, but press it upon them

" a Point of Conscience, not to converse w

the Spaniards. It any Spaniard happens

come amongst them (a Thing which the)

" fuits are so far from encouraging, that the

care not to fee it) he is indeed civilly used,

carefully confined within the Walls of their so ly Citadel, the Presbytery; or if, by earn

Town is Sid or the p, an Dccasi BES r Six Detach nd fcc nterco ot ye vards he rich

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ntreaty, he obtain Leave to walk through the Town, he is closely guarded by the Fesuit at its Side, and sees not an Indian in the Streets; for the Indians are ordered to shut themselves up, and fasten their Doors, upon any such Occasion.

BESIDES, these vigilant Fathers keep Five or Six thousand Men, employed in several Detachments (Apostolic Troops!) to watch and scour the Frontiers, in order to cut off all intercourse with the neighbouring Countries, not yet subjected to the good Fathers. Towards one of their Frontiers particularly, lest the rich Mines in it might invite a Settlement from abroad, they have destroyed all the Horses, in order to discourage any such Settlement. For these self-denying Friars, who are sworn to Poverty, have an ardent Zeal to secure all these wealthy Mines to themselves for Religious Uses.

THESE poor, rich, humble, sovereign Missionaries, as they are Masters of such impense Wealth, all consecrated to their own Use, that is, to the Use of Religion, make a roper Display of it. The Churches are spatious, magnificent in their Structure, and set off with all Pomp and Decorations, grand Porticoes and Colonnades, rich Altars, adorned with Bas Reliefs, Pictures in Frames of

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maffy Gold, and Saints of folid Silver,

Foot and Sides covered with Cloth of G

and the Pedestals with Plates of Gold;

"Tabernacle made of Gold; the Pyx or Bor

the Sacrament, of Gold, fet round with E

ralds and other Jewels; the Veffels and

dlefticks made of Gold; the Whole, when minated, making a Shew almost beyond

minated, making a Snew almost beyond

" Indians, who, by fuch fine Sights, and the

ous Mountebankry attending them, are to

ed in due Awe and Wonder!

THE princely Person of the poor 76

fuitably lodged in a spacious Palace, con

ing grand Apartments, furnished with

Pictures and Images, with proper Log

Quadrangles and Gardens all in Proport

the whole Court making a Square of

Miles. Observe, That all the many on

Warehouses belonging to the holy disintent

" Man are contained in it.

" Such is the Situation, fuch the State

" inimitable Authority, of every Fesuit in ?

cc guay. There are but Forty odd of these M

in all that great Tract of Country, and

they have above a Million of Souls, not

ce to obey them, but to worship them; 100

" these, their fightless and abject Slaves,

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ny other God: For where the true God is ver so little known no Man will worship Frirs, who always paint him as like themselves, as hey themselves are, in reality, unlike him."



NUMBER XXII.

e Quaker's Advice to the young Pretender.

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HY venturing thyself into Britain hath produced a Discovery, which ought to wound with fore Remorfe; namely, that however, and wretched the Friends whom thou hast ed up in Scotland are, even barbarous Highers, Strangers to Humanity and our Lane, Enemies to our Religion and Laws; ye, hast no better Friends in Eugland, none are bleffed either with Religion, or with perty, or with Sense. Neither canst thou der at it. Thou art an Outlaw, and canst e no fincere Assistance but from such as are esperate as thyself. Whoever joins with thee, OL. IV. K 20

or stands up for thee, by doing so forfeits all he hath, whether thou dost miscarry or succeed. If thou failest, he is forfeited and hanged: If thou carriest thy Point, all that he hath is thine, or a thy Mercy. For whether thou becomest Master by Force, or by Claim of Inheritance, it will be equally treasonable to contend with thee, who thou art Master. Thou needest only santify thy Usurpation with the profane Colour of Divin Right, and then all thy Violence is Law.

ALL the Laws in being are against the Canst thou give us any satisfying Reason, whall our Laws, and with them our Conscience our Bible and our Property, should be sacrificated to thy Will? What is it to us that thou call thy Name STUART? A Name that will give the no Man that was not bewitched to thee to fore, by desperate Superstition, or desperate Ambition, or a desperate Fortune.

UNDER thy pretended Grandfather (10g no further back) we had a Struggle for our Al and by God's Bleffing and the Affistance of William the Valiant Prince of Orange, our Struggle was successful; as we trust, in God, our present Struggle will be. God hath bleffed us with a other William; we trust another Delivered, Hero and a Protestant, like his renowned Nam sake; a Youth inured to Dangers and Batte and ennobled by them; the Champion of Front Paris of the Champi

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Battle

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en, the Scourge of Rebels, the Terror of ance, and thy Terror. Thou flyest before n, thou and the desperate Host: We firmly pe that thy Flight will foon be final. We have w, as we had then, the zealous Concurrence all Ranks of Protestants, Churchmen and Disters. Nor do we fear the Power and Malice the Papists, thy only unchangeable Friends, and unchangeable Enemies. Thou hast no Argunt to offer but thy Will, and thy Sword: And was thy pretended Grandfather's best Argunt. The Defence of our Religion and our ws (the only Glory of a King and his only Supt) was so far from his Heart, that though he mised and swore to preserve both inviolably, openly strove to excirpate one and to abolish other.

WHAT canst thou promise that he did not ar? And what were his Oaths and all his Enements to his Protestant Subjects, but Snares to lull them sast assessment as the his Land ungodly Zeal hurried him too sast. would not allow his People sufficient Time to well deceived. His sacred Oaths were violated of as soon as made. Verily, he broke some sof his Oath before he took it, by seizing Revenues to be settled by Parliament before Parliament had granted them; and then asked

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the Parliament to grant him what he had seized. His blind Bigotry to Popery (as Bigotry is alway without Bounds in a narrow Genius) made the Protestant Faith, as well as the English Councils odious to him. He was blindly led by the Jestin and other Emissaries from Rome, particularly by an idolatrous Woman of that Communion, his Italian Wife. His whole Conduct was such, so perfidious, so precipitate and arbitrary, that who ever is not for ever warned by it against Populin their Princes, and against a Popish Prince of the English Throne, will never take any Warning, never be a real Englishman.

Thou canst not deceive us with thy Prinses; we shall not trust thee even upon the Oath. We know how Papists reason, and how easily Popish Priests can absolve Popish Prima No Oath must be kept that mars the Catholic Tyranny. Neither canst the convince any reasonable Man, that ever Poper prevailed without Tyranny, or that any Tyrans was complete without Popery in any State calle Christian: Nor canst thou prove, that ever any Popish Prince kept Faith with a Protesta People.

Bur thou hast indeed in Fact dispensed with thyself from imposing upon us, by any art faithless Engagements in form, to maintain a Rights; whether from thy own Modesty, the

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ou wilt not profess what thou art far from innding; or that thy Priests do not think it good olicy to feek by fair Means, what they hope, d perhaps make thee hope, to gain for thee d themselves by a strong Hand. Thou didst erefore mock the People of Glasgow, with stable Bitterness, when in Defence of the Deands of thy wild Mountain-men, fent to rob em of a great Sum, thou toldest them, "Thou wouldest maintain them in all their Rights;" nen, in Fact, thou wast convincing them, that ey had NONE. The good People of Scoted may fay the same Thing to Thee, and yet ive thee out of their Country the Day after. Had the Men of Glasgow a Right to their own oney? Pray, what Right hadst thou to it, bees the great Swords of thy half-naked Highders, who make no Distinction between Roby and Right, and are therefore proper Deders of thine?

Thy Mockery of poor Men in Distress was I more bitter, when thou didst acquaint the forn Inhabitants of that City (trembling with Daggers of Savages at their Throats) with at great Success thou hadst had, and "how it became them to be glad, that thou hadst had so much." As thou wast stripping them than unfeeling Heart (for Heretics deserve no y) couldst thou thus banter them too with

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an unmoved Countenance? Whatever thou did mean, or howfoever thou didft look, thy who Conduct, and thy Words, on this Occasion, for nish an instructive Lesson to every Briton, m will, I hope, make as deep and proper Impressions upon all Britons, as they did, and do, a still shall upon me.

Young Man, I pray thee, who fent h thee, and what didit thou come for? That the comest in the Name of thy Father may be all in the Mouth of a Child; but instead of an A gument for thee, rather excites an Alarm again thee. Thy Father is a Name of Contempta Aversion to Protestants and Englishmen; none but the Ungodly, the Unenlightened Dwe ers upon the Mountains, have invited thee stood by thee; Sons of Belial and of Blood chosen to support thy Reign by committing u versal Plunder, and cutting Throats. Or France and Spain and Rome espouse thy Caule,0 it be any other than the Cause of Babylon 2 of Antichrist? Canst thou conceive a Cause mo odious, more execrable and alarming to the of Englishmen and Protestants?

WHAT comest thou for? Is it to restored Father to what he never had, a Crown? I Father is debarred from the Crown; and comon Fame says, is as much unqualified as qualified for it. And how well qualified to

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t, let the Laws declare, together with thy law-& Intrusion, and the barbarian Rule exercised ythee and thy Savages in Scotland. We know f no Restoring in England but what we dread fee restored, Popery and Slavery. Is it beause thy pretended Grandfather attempted to fablish both, that thy Father pretends to fuceed him? Thy true Errand is to abolish our ear and facred Birthright, the matchless Blesngs of Liberty, with all the Laws that feure these heavenly Blessings, as also the illurious Protestant King, who secures all these aws. The Laws are the Rule of his Reign; Veracity and Magnanimity are the Rules of is Life. He never, in one Instance, deceived is Subjects; never wronged, never defrauded, such less oppressed, one single Subject. His leart is too manly to be false. He abhors opery, as it promotes Contradiction and Falleood, and inspires Cruelty and Deceit, with erjury and Tyranny, the true Marks of the Beast and her Followers!

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WHAT thinkest thou of thy pretended Grandather? What thinkest thou of thy Father and hyself, and of what thou art now doing and ursuing? Was the Reign of King James any nore like the Reign of King George, than insoent and merciless Oppression is like fatherly Protection; than mean Deceit (very mean in a

K 4 King

King) is like princely Sincerity and the operation of a Man; or than diabolical Perjury like the pious and heroic Adherence of or Great King to Faith and Oaths?

How dost thou like this Explanation and in Comparison? What is in thy Father to recommend him to Englishmen and Protestants? Is the Blood of thy pretended Grandfather? The is a Distinction that would do him or thee has little good: None but Enthusiasts regard it: We true Protestants and Englishmen discount doubt many despise it. Dost thou hope to bring it into Esteem, and with it thy Popery and the murdering Robbers, half-clad Highlanders, is spotted Blankets?

WHATEVER Name thou dost assume, that art an Usurper: Whatever Title thou dost claim thou hast in reality none but Violence. The Success must be our Destruction.——With what Face canst thou desire a Free People to be Slaves to an Outlaw and an Exile? The Laws the Laws of God and Man, are on our Side: By these Laws thou art a Criminal condemned. Thou art indeed a desperate Adventurer. All thy Was is paved with Guilt and Danger. Dost thou so up thyself, or the Phantom thy Father, both Strangers, both Outlaws, against the Peace and Felicity of Three great Kingdoms? Must Hear Thou reign, though They perish; as surely the

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nust, if either of you do? This argues a despe ate Spirit. It is bidding Defiance to the iving God: It is denouncing Perdition to his Creatures.

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WHENEVER this Nation hath wanted a ling, they have chosen a King. William the bird; the late King George; and this King eorge, came all to the Throne by the Invition and Authority of Parliament. These lings we know; but, What art thou? Surely ot a King, but a very strange Character, a Wanrer and a Robber, attempting to seize a Kingm. Thy Abettors and Followers fuit thy Pern and Fortune. Any one of them though unle to read thy assumed Title, might, with ual Pretences, produce a longer Genealogy for mself than thine, and as sounding. For, acrding to thy Example and Demand, every an that can, may rob and master human Soety.

I BLESS God, we want not a King: If we d, we should never chuse nor admit thee. bless God, we have a good and a gracious ing, a just and a brave King. Is it likely, that shall change him for one descended from thy tended Grandfather? So thou mayest depart. od bless King George; God bless and multiply Race; God protect his Family and these y the ations, and blast the Hopes of all Pretenders; with:

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with the Devices of all Papists, at home an abroad.

O YOUNG Man! this is the warm and do vout Prayer (however thou mayst dislike it) of thy upright Monitor,

A True Englishman, and A Plain Christian, stiled A QUAKER

NUMBER XXIII.

The intimate Resemblance between the Popish Clergy, and those modern Paganism in the East.

THE learned Dr. Middleton hath, with a answerable Strength and Clearness, demo firated at large the Conformity of Popery to a tient Paganism. I shall here shew the intime Resemblance between the Popish Clergy a those of modern Paganism in the East; and shall take my Proofs from Popish Authors on even the Eastern Missionaries, Authors high esteemed, and their Works highly approved the Romish Church.

THE Bonzes, Lamas, Talapois, are mu the same Sort of Priests with different Name difference pan and Siam.
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different Countries in the East; Bonzes in Fapan and China, Lamas in Tartary, Talapois in Siam. They profess to adore Two Divinities, Fo and OMITO, Father and Son, and hold, that the Invocation of these Two is sufficient to expiate all Crimes the most enormous, and to procure their Votaries a happy Regeneration, or Renascence, according to their Notions of Transmigration.

THEY have a Table of Five very laudable, noral Precepts, or Commandments: First, To to no Murder. Secondly, Not to commit Adulry. Thirdly, Not to covet. Fourthly, Not to ear False Witness. Fifthly, Not to practise Inemperance. But above all, they recommend alms-deeds, especially to themselves; and preach p the Duty of furnishing the Priests with Wealth nd all Things; of obeying them in all Things; nd of building them Temples; "Since (they allege) that it is by Their Prayers, and by the Penance which they impose, that you are redeemed from eternal Torments."

WHAT unlimited Power must not such rered Impostors gain over their blind Followers? he Soul of a Man they hold goes, when he dies, to some other Creature, a better or a worse, cording to his Merit or Defaults; and this haracter of him depends upon the Word and

easure of the Priests.

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A PAGAN, who thought himself dying, few for a Romish Missionary. " Father, says the poor Man, the Bonzes, who know perfectly what passes in the other World, and our Lo after Death, affure me, that as I lived a Penfioner upon the Emperor's Bounty, I shall be " transformed at my Death into a Post-horse, m carry his Dispatches into the Provinces. They exhort me therefore to beware of starting and " frumbling, biting and kicking; but to be obdient and submissives to run chearfully, and to eat sparingly. Thus, they say, I shall ean the Compassion of the Gods, who often bring a Man of Quality, and a great Mandarin, ou of a dumb Beaft. Now, Father, my nex State startles me, and I dread the Though WHA In my Sleep I find myfelf already faddled, trems lying bling, and ready to fly at the first Lash of the Post-boy; I wake in Sweat and Horror, and ent a continue to fanfy myself a Horse. I am told Father, that in your Religion there is mon tiation Tenderness, that by it Men in this World con infinite tinue Men in t'other; and I would rather be a Christian than a Beast."

IT is Father Le Comte who tells this Story without feeing the obvious Analogy between the Court Bonzes of China and the Bonzes of Rome. Families ther Du Halde, who repeats it from him, as little rify an fees how naturally his own Reflections upon ferities. the

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fe Eastern Cheats return upon the Cheats of own Order, and upon all the Orders of his urch. "It is manifest, says he, that if the Chineses be thus Bubbles, and the Believers of Doctrine so absurd and ridiculous, as that of the Metempsychosis; the Bonzes, who so zeal-oully spread it, derive no small Advantage from it. It marvelously supports all the Rogueries which they employ to extort Almsists, and to swell their Revenues. As they come from the lowest Populace, and are nured from their Insancy to an idle Profesion, they find that this Doctrine warrants all the Tricks and Frauds which they practise to acite the Liberality of the People."

What a true Picture of the Popish Monkels lying Doctrine, and all the knavish Desis of the Bonzes, however copious, iment and lucrative, are barren, impotent modest, compared to Purgatory, Transubtiation; the Penances, Absolutions, and all infinite and incredible Rogueries of the Pope the other Romish Bonzes. Those in the must be owned to be tolerable Proficients I the Arts of pious Knavery, their Intrusion Courts, their Flatteries to great Men, their oleries to weak Women; their Gravity, Hyrisy and eternal Avarice; nightly Devotions, their Fastings and Mortifications; their Pilgrim-

Pilgrimages; the Magnificence and Decomb of their Temples; their many Postures, Go flections and Prostrations; their Incense, I fumes, and Wax-Candles; their Idols, Pich and endless Repetitions: For in all these To they abound, as those of Rome do. But in these Grimaces and Efforts of Fraud, though and fond of them, they are but Babes to the elder Brothers of Rome.

ALMOST all spiritual Rogueries do, inm Instances, resemble one another: Even in the you would take yourself to be in Spain or Pagal. Such a common Sameness you find in Devotion of the Eastern Bonzes and the ropean Monks, and in the Credulity of the Per Catholic or Pagan. You see these solemn Do the Bonzes, scourging themselves with Rissaling themselves with Knives in the Street dragging heavy Iron Chains; battering the naked Bodies with rough Stones; stopping every Door, and Canting:—"All this we see for the Expiation of your Sins! Can you fuse us moderate Alms?"

THE same Le Comte says, he saw "a you Bonze, of a very genteel Air, and of a pro

Address to deceive the Crowd, in the Mid

" of a Town thut in and standing upright,

" close Chair, driven thick all round with

" iron Nails, the sharp Ends inward; for

Thou had hi and at see me of your my Pr Nails. mall 1 as it an Ac BONZ ROUT W OBSE vo tho cious od he y, perl

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he could no way lean against it without a Thousand Wounds. Two Fellows whom he had hired, carried him from Door to Door; and at every Door he made his Speech: You see me thus inclosed and tortured for the Good of your Souls: Nor will I ever relinquish this my Prison, till you have bought all these my Nails. Each Nail will cost but Six-pence; a small Price for such a Treasure of Benedictions as it brings! In purchasing them you will do an Act of heavenly Merit, not to us the Bonzes, but to the God Fo, to whose Howard we Bonzes are building a Temple."

OBSERVE that the holy Penitent had above to thousand of these Nails to sell. By this cious Commodity, though he lost some od he got Money, with the Odour of San-y, perhaps more Mistresses, and notable Cremit his Order of Wellings to it.

with his Order, as well as to it.

THE Nails had certainly an intrinsic Value, wever far short of their religious Value. But wingerior is the intrinsic Value of a Thousand sles; and who but Priests can retail them for ngle Farthing? Do not the Popish Priests wise turn into ready Money all the Supernurary Merit and Sufferings of their Saints and nsessions? According to their Doctrine and sketing, all rigid Disciplinarians and Martyrs so many new Redeemers of Souls, and so

many

many Benefactors to the Monks, who turn to Blood and Penance into ready Cash.

LET them produce what Instances of Sun stition they can (be the same ever so extravaga ever fo scandalous and blasphemous) from Fooleries and Frauds of the Pagans, the most in latrous Pagans, and of all the Pagan Priefthon the Whole will come infinitely fhort of the And as to prieftly Tyranny, Cruelty a national Havock, Popery has committed more a Day than Paganism in a Thousand Years. the Roguery and Rapine of the Bonzes haven visibly lessened the mighty Numbers of Pen in China; Numbers, perhaps, equal to all the upon the rest of the Globe.

A MERICA, which, though called but Quarter of the World, is almost a Half, swarm once in many Parts of it with Inhabitants, but now nigh desolate, many of its best Regions terly desolate, rendered so by Catholic Cruel Spain, by the Expulsion of the industrious Mm fome Millions, first and last, and by the di Butcheries of the Inquisition for some Centurity has long found a very natural Return of Begga and dismal Solitude, instead of Multitudes a Plenty; many of her fertile Plains as delett her most barren Mountains; and nothing m spering but Priests, who mar and damp, and mish all Prosperity, and blast all the Blessings Natur

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vire, as they thwart and curse all the Wisdom Virtue of Man. In France, and all over istendom, their Outrages, Devastations, their ichristian Spirit and boundless Cruelties, are remembered and felt.

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s to the lewd Arts and Debaucheries of the zes with Women, and one another, their nasteries, and their Tricks to maintain them; Hermitages and priestly Retreats; their hearted Unconcern for all the rest of the ild, even for Parents and Relations: All, the common Curses of Priestcrast every te, are still more visible in the Popish Counof Europe, more prevalent and more per-us.

with Horror the Use which Libertines, is and other Fanatics, make of the Doctrine ransmigration, in order to commit Whoreand Self-Murder. Such a one need only sent to a young Nymph, tender of her Perand loth to prostitute it, that her Body is any Part of her, at least the meanest Parts sent Covering and Vehicle, soon of itself ish, the Slave and Off-cast of the Soul, and be regarded: And having thus taught her spife her Person, he enjoys it. If she still, he has another Argument, "That in her State she had promised him to be his, and then,

which he therefore claims, and often regain her prefent State.

Mo doubt such Crast and Lewdness are minable, but not peculiar to the Eastern Bon Many Debaucheries, more hideous, have to practised by our Romish Bonzes, and by Anias impious; all under the Cloke of Relig Witness Father Girard, Confessor and spin Director to Madamoiselle Cadiere, samous is for making a Bawd of Devotion to dea her Person, and turning her frantic spiritual tures into Raptures of real Carnality. Any Priest having the blind Guidance of a fine Le Conscience, may too easily guide her into own Arms.

the only facerdotal Procurers for the Go their Temple, or the only ones who go their own infamous Passion, by pretendin carry a lovely Lady to the Embraces of the It is no more than what the Romish Priest done, under the Name and pretended De of some popular Saint. And when a language saint condescended to visit a charming States tary, long his passionate Adorer, could she being transported with so heavenly a Favor be either incredulous or unthankful to the T

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ETZER, a visionary Monk in Swiffer-, just before the Reformation, was visited, he for fome time verily believed, by the in Mary in Person, in all her Glory, attendby Angels. The awful, but fond Apparition, him feveral wonderful Marks of Diftinn, and even promised him every Favour but last. Some of these Favours seemed too ful and butcherly to come from the Queen leaven, and by cruelly piercing his Feet and ds with a Knife (in order to honour him our Saviour's Wounds upon the Cross) the r deluded Dotard, after feveral Vifits, much ering, and long Belief, was at last undeceived, discovered the supposed Virgin speaking in Voice of the Sub-prior, the Contriver and f Manager of the infernal Cheat, though the le Convent was engaged in it. The Coners had all formally renounced God under Hands, in order to learn Sorcery. To preall Inquiry, they feveral times gave their Victim Poison, without Success. The ho-Reprobates were soon after burned at the te .

IT

The whole Story is well told by Bishop Burnet his Travels. He extracted it from the Record

of

It is observable, that this diabolical Plot framed out of pious Zeal to advance the G and Interest of the holy Order: And the oneral of the Order, who had laboured in to prevent the Discovery of the facred Villa was supposed to have died broken-hearted, or his own Hands, because the Discovery was mand the atheistical Zealots executed.

As to the Austerities which cost some of crazy Bonzes, and their as crazy Followers the Lives, for which the Missionaries charge to with promoting Self-Murder; the Charge on with great Impropriety and want of Mod from them. The Romish Church has produced many such Self-Murders (I wish that she never produced any other:) Many of her taries have emaciated, starved, and even stroyed themselves with the mad Rigor of nance.

HER Policy is fuch, that whilft she industries the most Voluptuous and Licentious in all the Excesses (for a proper Consideration!) she courages the most shocking Austerities, even incredible ones of La Trappe, where the mable Devotees daily accelerate their own Desuch Saint-like Men bring her Credit: Debut

of the Process, still kept at Bern, and signed by Notaries of the Delegates appointed by the Postry the Friars.

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The INDEPENDENT WHIG. 213 Ien bring her Money: And whatever Men, however they fin, she thrives by the Bleffings of Wealth, and Fraud, and Ty-

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NUMBER XXIV.

the many good Sermons preached ad published against the Rebellion. Sermon of singular Tendency, an eminent Hand: The strange Dostrines advanced, and the obviousle Omissions, in it.

SECT. I.

IONGST the many good Sermons some of them excellent ones) published the present Conjuncture, I have seen one an eminent Hand, which would serve upon ublic Conjuncture, and expose the Author Hazard, whatsoever the Issue happened to He leaves others to rouse and alarm, to inthe Heart, to paint the Horrors of Popery Syranny, and to defy all the Patrons and Powers

Powers of either. He deals chiefly in General about the Vices and Apostasy of the Jew, Calamities following the same, and the Waing we should take from thence.

HE likewise enters into our own Hish gives us Examples of our own happy Eso by the kind Interpositions of Providence, in Midst of surrounding Dangers; and says as most of our present Danger as became a proper of our present Danger as became a proper preacher, unwilling to lose old Friends, or make new Enemies. Perhaps his Performating the new Enemies. Perhaps his Performating the postponed it till the Rebellion had been tinguished: A Precaution which a renow Doctor took during the former Rebellion T ty Years ago. After the Rebellion was over published a good Sermon against Rebellion, by it merited his first Dignity in the Church

HE calls upon us to bear our Testa against prevailing Corruptions—But if grow careless and indifferent,—and suffer a rit of Irreligion to prevail over the Nation, forseit our Title to God's Protection. He at tions with Detestation the Blasphemy, where he says, has swarmed from the Press, and a Burlesque upon the Christian Hymn, a the Te Deum. It was, indeed, a licentious scurrilous Libel. But as it was a weak and Production, I think it below the Dignity of

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t to mention it, especially with such pomp-Abhorrence. Are all Men to expect Di-Judgments for what all Men condemn? Is vise God to afflict a whole People, because rtine Poet writes a licentious Ode?

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HEN he represents Blasphemy as swarmom the Press, and only quotes a rash Rhapuniversally condemned, as much as the er of it was pitied; the Terrors which he aised, vanish in Consolation from the pro-Hopes that he can quote no more, or none rible.

HAT other Productions from the Press he I know not. Sure he is too candid to all that offend the hot Men and Bigots of the Clergy, who are apt to blacken the when the Best thwart them. I have seen Invectives from many of them, some of of Name and Distinction, against the fairasoning, against Christian Charity and Moon; against all Men who differed from in their most narrow Conceits, and most ted Schemes. Locke has been reviled as a n, for his noble Attempts to improve Reason, and even for shewing the Reasons of Christianity; Tillotson as an Atheist, Rational Divinity; Hoadly as a Presbyfor supporting the established Episcopal h upon the Principles of the Constitution.

All

All these, and many more, have been merche used only for their eminent Merit, for their of Tempers, their charitable Principles, and the invincible Reasoning.

THE Preacher knew, that the most opproise ous Names, even these of Atheist and Blasphen are often no more than Names of Abuse, in ing Terms, thrown at Random, often a by angry Bigots, fometimes by grave Impoint upon Men who love Truth, and therefore le and defend it, for its own fake only, with other View, Claim or Reward. By-words Prejudices govern the Many of all Condition Credulity passes for Conformity, Antipathy Zeal. The Fox-hunter (a High-churchman one of Mr. Addison's Freeholders, boats happy they were in that County, for that had not a Presbyterian in it, except the Bill and how popular, a keen Spaniel of his amongst the Country Gentlemen, for having almost worried a Dissenting Teacher.

NEVER was Man more scurrilously and bitterly treated by passionate Divines, than great Ornament to his Profession, that Divine soner, Mr. Chillingworth. His Arguments stilled subtle Atheism; his Desence of Reason clared worse than Popery, at least as bad; "For Advantage would it be to the Protestant were the Pope deposed from his infa

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Chair, if Reason be inthroned in it?" says Cheynell: "This, said he, will only serve to dvance Socinianism."

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HILLINGWORTH had other Revilers nout Number: But Cheynell was the most re-kable. He was personally kind to him, yet seed to bury him, but eagerly buried his ok.

VHEN the Preacher quotes one blasphemous formance, yet talks of others, he leaves his rers and Readers to guess what they are; they who have heard very good ones, nay best railed at by Men whom they implicit-elieve, will fix the Imputation there. Books expose Ecclesiastical Craft and Encroachet, which are surely as mischievous Weeds as choaked the Field of the Gospel, are vehely decried by weak or designing Men, and ted as suriously as ever Chillingworth's Books treated. And as Men have been often relas Atheists for desending God's Truth against oftors; the Nation has been threatened with its Wrath for encouraging such Truth.

re it abounds most. But no Abuse of it can be for its Loss. Reason and true Religion always gain by Liberty, and be able to dethemselves against all Attacks: Folly, Vince and Scurrility, when discharged against ot. IV.

them, will only ferve to fhew their Strength an Beauty: Even Blasphemy will appear more of testable, when examined by Reason. They wh admired the Te Deum most, faw the Burlesquer it with the most Indignation; and any one w fee, by comparing them, the Impotence as m as Impiety of the Attempt.

ARE we to bear our Testimony against m vailing Corruptions, and to fee none amonghi Clergy? The Preacher is filent upon this Ha Is it not a great Corruption, this which I be mentioned, the virulent Behaviour of fome them (I fear I might fay many of them) wards fuch as differ from them, even in Many of Conscience, and such as blame and wo amend the most unwarrantable Parts of the Conduct? How barbaroufly have they uled Advocates for Toleration and diffusive Christ Charity? Strange Unchristian Proceedings! defending the most indefensible Things, Per cution, secular Pride and Power in spiritual Ha (the constant Curse and Bane of Religion in Ages, the Parent of the Inquisition, and even Popery) they forfeited the Character of Christ Teachers; and by debasing Religion into Par were justly considered, not as Preachers Christ, but of Faction. Could there be worse Spirit, or greater Corruption? And on the Preacher inadvertently omit them? Co

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conceive them to be the less provoking to d, because they came from the Clergy? Was it not natural, at least was it not just, in Preacher, when he was complaining of pub-Corruptions, to have inquired into those of own Order, whether many of them be not k in the Performance of their Duty; many indifferent about it; many of them performnone; yet all zealous to claim Dignity from Cloth, and Divine Respect to their Persons, gh nothing Divine appear in their Practice? a Word of Non-Residence! Is not Nondence a very crying Corruption, yet what e common; to undertake the Care, that is, Salvation of Souls, to be paid for it, often ly paid, to answer to God for it, yet transhat interesting, that awful Trust to another, uraged by small Wages not to perform it? this a Way to prevent the Growth of Popeof which the Preacher complains) or to pro-Reverence to Churchmen? Is this an Expeto prevent the Growth of Irreligion, if be any Teachers of Religion, who convert ion into Commerce, and prostitute a sa-Trust to worldly Ends, to Voluptuousness, ce, Strife? These are they who make Uners. The want of Respect to such irreligieachers will never pass for Irreligion with lan, who has Religion or common Sense:

And

And it is too common a Practice for Clerg men who exercise the least Religion, to complain loudest of the Want of it in others. On is it not rather Artifice, to hide such Want themselves?

Corruption of Non-Residence, so introduct to all other Corruptions, especially to all or ruptions in Religion and good Morals, and or sequently the greatest that affect and ruin hum Society. Let me observe to the candid of stian Reader, that our Preacher, who putsons Concern for Religion, and against Irreligious not a Syllable about this prevailing, this religious Custom, much less against it. So such the from raising any Alarm, or apprehending vine Judgments for such unhallowed Neglet Divine Duties, Neglect so affrontful to such and pernicious to Man.

Clergy would have appeared candid, after he been praising them for their Defence of Doctrines of the Reformation in King Ja Time: And it would have looked equally did in him, had he owned the Heat and put cuting Spirit of the Clergy before and after Revolution, with their mad Partiality to a Postuces of the Nation and themselves. As it did the Control of the Clergy before and after Successor, and their having helped him to detail the Nation and themselves. As it did the Control of the Clergy before and after Successor, and their having helped him to detail the Nation and themselves. As it did the Clergy before and after Successor and themselves.

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nour at home and abroad, to have behaved Englishmen in King James's Time, it would be been for the Credit of the Preacher, had owned their great Weakness and Iniquity in ing flattered that King and his Brother, in it worst and most unprotestant Measures, and chified all their lawless, ungodly Doings: reatening and godless Flattery! Big with terriconsequences, almost fatal to the Nation, ely more interesting to us, in this Generation, in the Backslidings of the Jews some Thould Years ago!

What he says about the Jews is as foreign us as their Constitution and Government to to ours. They worshiped Idols, graven ages, and strange Gods, and thus provoked true God. These are not the Sins of Engmen, at least of those who adhere to our pretenglish Government; and I hope the Natin general will not be doomed to the head Judgments of a just God; for the Idolatry of hists, and the Rebellion of apostate Protest-

THE Preacher therefore in vain rouses Terfrom false Objects. An honest and well-afted Citizen of London, of Edinburgh, of liste, or of Sarum, or any where, I hope, is threatened with Divine Judgment, because Ruffians in the Highlands have renounced

L 3 God

God and the King. This would be strange D vinity: I wish it were less urged. It can set no Interest but the Interest of Crast, or of Et thusiasm: And generally, from one or other these Motives, the awful, the inscrutable Judg ments of God are boldly denounced and applied This Rashness, indeed Impiety, has been often exposed, and always will be, as often as its a tacked, yet is always considently resumed by D manageness. Fenatics and Crastsmen.

magogues, Fanatics and Craftimen.

THE Nonjurors have been threatening Nation with Divine Judgments, ever fince Revolution. The People and Clergy are by the declared to be in a State of Schism and Dams tion; the Kingdom under an Usurpation, both King and Subjects intitled to God's aven ing Wrath: A Doom particularly denounced Dr. Brett, whose Popish Doctrine of authori tive Absolution, was moved to be approved the Convocation in a late Reign, and no C fure passed upon the Motion. I know not t our Preacher was then a Member of it: Her certainly one foon afterwards, one of the zeal Committee for censuring and misrepresentings truly Protestant and Christian Sermon of Bill Hoadly, defending Christ's own Doctrine, t " His Kingdom is not of this World." No Word from that pious Synod against the N jurors Clergy, nor against the other Incend

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reachers, who raised the former Rebellion; so rfrom threatening them with Judgments! ONE Comfort, however, the Preacher finds the general Aversion of the Nation to Popery. ut a Comfort that hath an Abatement in it, amely, "That a Fear of Popery is not always a Concern for the Purity of the Gospel, but a Fear merely of the Powers of a Popifb Church." Strange Reasoning in an Englishman nd a Protestant Preacher! Whatever sincere totestant knows Popery, must fear it; whover fears it, will oppose it. Whoever opposes opery, ferves the Interest of the Gospel, and of iberty, and confequently serves his Country, oth in its spiritual and temporal Interest. What ould the Preacher have more? Can he him-If do more? Or ought he to mistrust the Inntions of any Man in ferving so just, so Dinea Cause? How would he like to be charged ith a bad Design, or with an hypocritical Meang in this or any other of his pious Labours? oes not he himself fear Popery? So much the mater Cause have his Readers to fear it: As to pertinently said to Casar, in relation to Caine's Conspiracy, which Cafar secretly encouged, yet publickly railed at the Conspirators, hill he was striving to save them from capital unishment, by artfully transferring the present read of the Senators upon other Objects.

L 4

IF

IF Popery be the Bane of the Gospel, as think it is; he who affaults Popery is an Infin ment to restore the Purity of the Gospel. Pore is worse than no Religion, as our best Divines low and affert; and its bitter, unsociable burn ing, damning Spirit, is pernicious to all Re gion, to Reason, Peace and Mercy. Ought n Religion, ought not Reason and Hnmanity justly to fear, what they all have Cause to abho and what destroys them all, the Power of a Popi Church? And can there be higher Merit thane posing and crushing the most dreadful Devid and Engines of human Misery?

THE Preacher feems fond of this unfair, i conclusive Reasoning, and adds, that "the " who have the least Religion, have reason to " apprehensive of Ecclesiastical Courts and Ing " fitions, UNDER THE DIRECTION " POPERY." I hope he will not deny, the all who have any Religion, or the most Religio have ample and equal Cause for such Apprehe Does he know any thing more terrib more diabolical, than the Inquisition, to any to fonable Man, who would not shipwreck Conscience, his Liberty, his Life and Fortun It is so far from being chiefly terrible to Men little or no Religion, that fuch only are the faf from it. Men of no Conscience will submit any System, take any Oaths, and die for

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creed. The greatest Atheists are known to be not cruel Inquisitors: The greatest Hyponies are generally the loudest Professors everywhere; and he who has the least Religion or lonesty, is generally the readiest to charge others in the Want of them.

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BUT in this (that is, in the Apprehension of ne Inquisition, under the Direction of Popery) ys the Preacher, still more strangely, there is Virtue or Merit. Surely there is little Candor. nd great want of Charity in this Affertion. Is ere no Virtue in Anxiety for public and pritte Liberty; in a Passion to save our Country, an Abhorrence of Slavery, Imposture, Idotry, Persecution? No Merit in the Love of ruth and Freedom, in rescuing and defending that is dear to Men and Society? If the teacher thinks all this not to be Religion, mely, to love, to serve, and to endeavour to save e Public, by opposing and pulling down what stroys the Public, and extirpates Religion itself, had better have kept his Opinion to himfelf. THE famous Doctor Gainham, many Years esident in the Fleet, hearing the Reverend Dr. --- commended for his great Humanity, d great Piety; cried out, with his usual Mofy, "Who the D——I thanks him for that? His Wife beats him. It is she that keeps him humble, and he appears pious by being fad."

L 5 WHAT

WHAT higher Virtue can be required in & ciety? What better Religion in any Member it, than a warm Zeal for his Country, its Rel gion and Liberties, and a suitable Detestation Slavery, Imposture and Idolatry? Will he or pose to so much useful Merit, dry Speculation Monkish Distinctions, and the Repetition Creeds? Will he fet up any narrow Bigot again fo noble a Character; a Character jufly efteen ed beyond all others in all free, polite and n tional Nations? The antient Greeks and Roma never inquired, concerning a Friend to the State a Hero in the Field, a Patriot in the Senate, wh Form of Prayer he used, or what Mode of Wo thip he practifed, or what Articles of Belief professed? His public Services, his virtuo Dealings, were all that the Public wanted from him; and whoever had Virtue was reckoned have Religion.

VIRTUE is Religion, at least the sure Proof and Indication of it: Whoever has Vi tue is a good Citizen and a good Man: N need Society or his Neighbours inquire furth about him. The contrary Reasoning Arikes the very Root of Religion itself, and of all p vate and focial Virtue: Thus the best Man m be faid to be just only from Dread of the Law the best Women to be chaste from Fear of 0 loquy; the most pious Preachers to be disguis

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Hypocrites, only courting Preferment, or popular Applause; the bravest Soldiers animated by nothing but the Love of Glory or of Pay; and the most devout Christian by the Terrors of Damnation.

ARISTIDES, Epaminondas, Scipio, Paulus Emilius, Cato, Cicero, all Friends to Mankind, all virtuous Benefactors to their Country, naturally loved Liberty, naturally abhorred Tyranny; animated to both by a Principle of Virtue. not this Religion? Will it be faid, that they actd against Tyrants, only from their Fear of Tyanny, and from no Regard for Liberty? And was it a lucky Circumstance to Rome and Athens, hat Tyranny had something in it to be feared by Men, who had no Impulse but what led them Virtue and the public Good?

THE Wife, the Just, and the Brave, have at I times been the Aversion of Bigots and Craftse sure men, two Characters ever famous for little Serhas Vi ice to Mankind, yet always loudest to profess it. n: No What Exploits did the common Tribe of enthutrikes efform for the Age they lived in, but to darken, all praivide and enthral it?

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"ECCLESIASTICAL Courts and Inquisitions, under the Direction of Popery," is a spicious, at best an odd Phrase, though perhaps disguilled a odd from bim. He is noted for his Zeal for

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Ecclesiastical Powers, and for Penalties upon such as differ from him, even in Religious Modes and Trifles invented by Men: He is a known Advocate for fevere Laws against Tender Consciences. who boggle at Forms and Rituals, though agreeing with himself in all fundamental Principles, and equal to himfelf in all Points of Morality. He is therefore a Champion for some Eccleft. aftical Courts and Inquifitions; and whoever is for any, where Conscience is concerned, is for the worst and the bigbest, fince where small Penalties do not avail, the greatest must be applied. Nor doth it import the poor Sufferer, by what Name his Sufferings are called, or under whose Direction he suffers.

ALL Persecution is a Departure from Chris frianity, and the Bane of it. All Persecutors are alike; and where they are equally Masters, would go equal Lengths. They would be all Inquife tors. In this Protestant Country they have for merly rioted in Fury and Oppression, in Fine and Dungeons, by the mad Affiftance of the then Civil Magistrate, who favoured Popery, be cause Popery was the Support of Tyranny. The Popery they failed in this their natural Progress to erecta Inquisition, was owing to Christian Checks from God's I the Civil Power better directed. Such Eccles aftical Inquisitions under THE DIRECTION O POPERY know no Bounds, because they ow

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Controul: They are independent upon, and plute over, the Civil Power : An Independenong claimed, and fometimes confidently usurpin this free Protestant Country, even fince it med its highest Freedom, derived from the volution.

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GAINST Ecclesiastical Inquisitions, even er the Direction of Popery, the Preacher says ing: Though it fell so naturally in his Way, his alarming Conjuncture, when Popery was ing hideous Advances to devour us, he only very coolly, with the cautious Softening of a ups, and a may be, that " it is a happy Cirumstance at present, that there is something Popery, for those to be afraid of, who have Regard for Religion."

THOUGHT that almost every Thing in ery was dreadful and shocking to those who the most Religion. The Doctrines of ve for ery are Antichristian, robbing the Almighty is highest Attributes, and vesting them blasof the moufly in Impostors: The Powers of Pope-ery, be Murderous and Implacable: The Worship . The Popery is Buffoonery and Idolatry. erecta ends to make God, and eat him: Popery locks ks from God's Word: Popery butchers Protestants. Eccles is the Religion of Popery; such are the ION of fastical Courts and Inquisitions, under the Stion of Popery.

OUR

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OUR Author has therefore judiciously diff vered that there is, or rather suggests, that the may be, fomething in Popery to be feared. hope he would not restrain it to such as have Regard to Religion. He would have done w and it lay directly in his Way, to have told how dreadful the Whole of Popery was to en Man of any Religion, or of any Sense. It is only Sermon which I have feen upon this away ing Occasion, where the Horrors of Popery not the just and chief Scope and Theme of Preacher. I have feen many excellent ones fr many of our Prelates, many excellent ones fi the inferior Clergy, with great Pleasure and fication, all full of tremendous Description Popery, and of warm Indignation against it, tinently adapted to the Time, and to the Peop



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ur National Sins no wife analogous to those of the Jews, nor meriting equal Punishment. The Rashness and Danger of ascertaining and applying Divine Judgments.

SECT. II.

HE Preacher referred to in my former, urges the Idolatry of the Jews, and the gments following it, in order by them to ken us; us, who have nothing similar to the us, and do not run after false Gods. Anter Preacher in his Sermon upon the General, has unanswerably shewn us the Vanity and user of such idle Reasonings and false Comfons.

FROM the Character given of the Holy criptures, of the Old Testament, in several laces of the Apostolic Writings, Men, he ys, have not only been accustomed to regule God's Proceeding with Particulars, but

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also to judge of the Fate of Kingdoms and S cieties, upon their Ideas of his Administration

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of the Jewish Commonwealth. This, fa he, hath been the Source of numberless Sup

ce stitions, burtful both to Religion and Gove

coment; some even derogatory to the Justice

God, others to the Rights of Mankind; ec all of them violating the rational Conclusion

of that Learning and Instruction we are

to feek for in Scripture, which is so abund

" ly able to make us wife unto Salvation."

HE proceeds to acquaint us, that though the Fewish Dispensation, God might, with highest Justice, punish the Children for the Cri of their Fathers; yet in the present Disposition Things, such a Dispensation would, according all our Ideas of Right, intrench on that Di Attribute (the Justice of God.) He then it how much " the Title of the Lord's Anon " given to the Jewish Kings, who were poi

out by Name by God himself, and anoi

by the express Direction of God himself

" been perverted by Court-Flatterers, to

co port modern Tyranny, and so became a cipal Prop of that absurd and destru

" Doctrine of Divine, Indefeasible, Hered

" Right."

ALL this is true and plain, and justifies the Author had faid before, that " to cond

of God's Dealings with States and Societies, from his Dispensations to the Jewish People, will be the Occasion of our turning to our Delusion that Scripture, which was written for our Instruction; at this Juncture, says he, it would be turning it to our apparent Damage." Religion (fays he afterwards) was, amongst he Jews, incorporated with their Society, and ad a public Part. Hence Vice and Impiery ecame public Crimes, and, as fuch, were feerely punished on the State. But the Chriian Religion has no public Part; it hath not he State for its Subjects. Hence Vice and mpiety are not now public Crimes, but only rivate Crimes." He concludes therefore, as onably as charitably, "that Great Britain, its present Circumstances, may reasonby aspire to the distinguished Protection of leaven."

to a daring Undertaking, to settle the Judgets of an infinitely wise, just, and merciful to ascertain what they are, or where it is that fall. I hope and believe, that no National mity can be called a Judgment from God; during such, the most Innocent are seen to requally with the most Guilty, often more; simes the Guilty escape, and the Innocent h. Can we suppose, dare we presume, that merring Justice makes no Distinction be-

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tween Guilt and Innocence, and weighs not eachly the Degrees of both? It feems to be Affront to the Almighty, and a Denial of his P vidence, to maintain the contrary: It represent Religion to be without Sense, and the great Just of all the Earth to be void of Equity.

ENTHUSIASTS, who fee the Almie pleased or angry, just as they themselves may arm him with Vengeance against Ti which they dislike, and against Persons wh they hate: They may even behold him flat the Cattle and defolating the Soil, and confid ly ascribe all this general undistinguishing Haw to the Sins of particular Men. Impostors, as Romifb Monks, may represent him as actu with human Passions, and themselves direct and restraining his Passions; represent him lau ing his Judgments, and themselves stopping Hand; thus guiding and controuling the mighty, and thence governing his Creat But a Protestant Divine scattering Judge makes a very Unprotestant Figure, and bor the Colours and Character of a Popish P who controuls the Deity, creates his Cre eats his Creator, and directs his Creator w to punish and whom to damn; whom to pre and whom to fave; foresees Judgments, and Judgments, and charms away Judgments.

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THERE cannot be a more lucrative Branch Priestcraft than a Monopoly of Divine Judgents. It infers the fovereign Direction of Sufition, of vain Credulity, of pannic Fears, of all the unaccountable Whims and Weakles of the poor human Soul, the constant and

eral Bubble of fuch pious Traders.

As the Jesuits were busy in advancing this ir Staple spiritual Traffic amongst the poor ians, the Dutch, who are themselves keen ders, but Traders of another Sort, were too leven for these vigilant Fathers. The Apoic Factors taking a pious, knavish Advantage approaching Eclipse of the Sun, threatened poor Savages (led by the Light of Nature to hile the Absurdities of Popery) " that God, the Request of his Monitors, the Fathers. rould visit them for their Obstinacy, with a readful Warning: The Sun should be darkned in the Midst of his Career and Glory, a Mark of Divine Wrath, and a Presage of livine Vengeance to follow." The Indians uinted the Dutch with the terrible Threats the Fathers. "Bid them, said the sly Ho-AN MOGANS, put off this Presage of kir mighty Judgment for a fingle Day, and e will be their Converts as well as you." Indians made the Jesuits the fair Offer:

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The Holy Dealers in Judgments were taken their own Snare.

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OUR Preacher plainly infinuates, that Judgments threatened us, and approached us, the Depravity of certain Opinions and Writing a Sort of Sins which infer but few Sinners, least in Comparison of the Nation.

THE Number of Authors, good and bad but a Handful when compared with the People I have heard that a few righteous Men may a Nation; but never, that a few Sinners damn a Nation. All Nations are Sinners a Times; and ours particularly; else our C mon Prayer is very rashly framed. But still are not greater Sinners than any of our Ne bouring Nations: Yet these Nations are no visited with Highlanders; though some of t Nations entertain very great Sinners, even bling Sinners, as scurrilous and licentious aso France abounds with more Deists, or (w is the fame Thing in the Eyes of Bigots) Ath than any Country in Europe; yet France is hard for its Neighbours, and even affifts Highlanders: There are more blasphemous S made in a Year, and fung every Day in P than were ever made in England fince the Be ing of Time. This cannot be owing to of Power in France, either Civil or Relig

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Ecclefiastical Courts are wanting there, no wer in King or Clergy!

We are certainly less corrupt, less debauched, new were immediately after the Restoration. as the Restoration a Judgment? Was not arles II. our most Religious, as well as most acious King; and had he not that Character en him by the Clergy? Or was his Restoration, at first at least, reckoned a Curse by any a few Enthusiasts, chiesty Fifth-Monarchy. It is they are found in all Sects, amongst urchmen, as well as amongst Dissenters; and thusiasts will be always spying Judgments fallor ready to fall, upon such who thwart their rourite Notions and Pursuits.

As pious Enthusiasts act, so do pious Impos, with Zeal equally strong, though not equal-sincere, generally with more Art. We can refore never see, never expect a Time, when he Men will not be boldly denouncing God's gments. Mankind will never be without: The Crazy and Artful will always make akind worse than they are, and will be always attening them with Judgments. Heresy is the at Cry of the Romish Crastismen; who contaily denounce God's Judgments against all tentertain it. Most of those who are Hereto Rome, are Heretics or Schismatics to one another,

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another, all threatening one another with the fa awful Vengeance. This Confideration alone is fu cient to fhew the extreme Rashness or Knaver, those who scatter and apply such Names, and extreme Folly of those who are affected by the up m

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THE Arians were charged by the Ortho with denying our bleffed Saviour, God the S his due Share of the Godhead: They threatened with Divine Vengeance for fuchday ing Herefy, and found their Accusers the Executors of that Vengeance. The Ortho had Divine Vengeance equally denounced as them by the Arians, for denying due Honou God the Father, and felt in their Turn Vengeance inflicted on them without Merc Measure, by the Denouncers. Both Sides tho themselves bound to punish as well as to acc Here was a Source of Rancour without End Blood, which has fcarce ever ceafed to run: the natural Confequence of Zealots interpret Judgments! For they who presume to for them, do often call for them, generally in them, or fuborn others to do fo.

Did the Highlanders come commissioned for God, as well as from the Pretender, to scour Nation who had renounced the Pretender, were praying to God against the Highland What Part of the Fewish Story is analogous tot Had any of our Prelates, like the Prelate As

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up molten Images, or a golden Calf; for the tilb to worship? I do not find that one Marate, or one Inhabitant of Glasgow, had paid least Divine Worthip to Baal Peor, or any gels of Dumfreis, made his Children pals ugh the Fire to Moloch: Yet both thefe ons were terribly ravaged by the barbarous els. The Barbarians are now routed by Sword of our young Joshua, whose Hand, ginened by the Lord Fehovah, hath pred against those reprobate Philistines. It is d that their own Rocks and Dens will yield he profane Tribe to the avenging Rod of ce.

ur whatever they fuffer (and they who made any fuffer so grievously, cannot suffer too their Sufferings and Punishment cannot erly be called a Judgment; fince fome of are more innocent than others, did less and meant none, nay meant well, thought felves afferting a just Cause and doing their Such is the Force of Prejudice, handed from Father to Son, and reckoned Hoand Loyalty; and fuch is the Power of ion in believing what they are taught by fors, whom they account pious, and who ps think themselves so.

11s Plea, which the Frame and Safety of a Society cannot allow to pass at the civil

Tri-

Tribunal, as by it the greatest Malefactors, worst Parricides would escape the Censure Society, and thus be enabled and even end raged to destroy Society; will yet find Allowa at the Divine Tribunal, where all Hearts open, and no Deceit can be hid. Guilt mar so disguised, so befriended and defended. appear innocent, fometimes meritorious, in Eves of Men: Such were human Sacrifica old; fuch the lafting Tyranny and Cheat Rome, with all other pious Fury and Frauder where: Rebellion against the best Government and Passive Obedience to the most lawless Innocence and Virtue may be fo represented, so traduced, and so painted by and Malice, as to be odious, persecuted murdered, often with popular Applause; w our bleffed Saviour, and the first Martyrs, all the fucceeding Victims to Priefts and Tyr Sir John Oldcastle and Admiral Coligni. I heard Dr. Tillotson reviled, Dr. Sach adored; King James extolled, King W curfed.

Judgments, when he does not tell us: It is Presumption in us to pretend to tell, who does not tell. If we might with Modesty any Conjecture, it seems probable, that he traordinary temporal Interposition with I

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apporal Punishment, is in Cases where human ws are not, or cannot be exerted. This is, a dignus vindice nodus.

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AMONGST several popular Topics for invoking vine Vengeance, and applying it to Things ow, I have often thought that the black Bejour of the high Clergy for near a hundred as before the Revolution, and long after, was obvious and tempting one; I mean their unfiftian Enmity to Conscience and Diffenters, their infamous Doctrines of Slavery. They our Princes (the weakest and the worst) above w; made them the only Authors and absolute sters of Law, consequently of the Lives and perties of Men, and prompted them to Perin order to exert Tyranny.

weakeft, the falsest, and the most heartless weakest, the falsest, and the most heartless weakest, the falsest, and the most heartless we that ever misbecame a Crown) as the Somost the Age, the Pattern of Learning and deligion, acting by the Wisdom, and speaking the Spirit of God: Wicked and pernicious tery, and the Consequences terrible! The Monarch, a constant Bubble, and the sure perty of Flatterers and Favourites, claimed out Sway; claimed to set aside Parliaments, to over-rule their Counsels, to levy Money tout them, and to govern by Proclamations.

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The impious Behaviour of the disaffed Clergy, formerly, how liable to Div Judgment. Their pestilent Flattery had Princes, their Enmity to the B Their enslaving Dostrine. How unsile be Teachers; and how they advanted Irreligion.

HIS Son prompted by the same pious F terers, and delighting in the same impilying Doctrines, grasped the same lawless Autrity. He hugged and exalted the Preaching Pastes, who represented him sacred and irresist as the Godhead, the Laws as Sedition, his Pet as Slaves. Such of the Clergy as adhered to berty and the Laws, and ventured to main them, were the constant Objects of his Fro and Indignation, and persecuted without M by their more fashionable Brethren.

I ENTER not into the Particulars of Reign, no Part of it wise, the greatest Part arbitrary and wicked, the last Part of it misers For a great Share of the Mischief, of the lence and the Misery of it, the Clergy were sweaple, as they animated and justified him

is lawless Pretensions, and all his violent Do-His cruel Death, though immediately geable upon a usurping Army, the only Auof it, was for almost a Century charged as ime upon the Nation, and the Nation conly threatened with Judgments for it, even all were dead, who either faw it, or cond to it. This was the Language of the difted Clergy (I mean disaffected to the Conion) till the Revolution, and by all the Difed to the Revolution ever fince. Not a of any Judgment upon themselves, who I along led these weak, depraved Princes er Destruction, with pious false Strains of ly in their Mouths, the Word of God per-Liberty spurned under Foot, the Laws ced to Will and Lust, the Crown missed, s worst Enemies, the Preachers, caressed. w frequent and fashionable Ecclesiastical became after the Revolution; how much foftered and propagated in Places of Learnr learned and holy Men; how zealoufly, fercely and industriously King William t late King George were opposed, blacknd even marked for Destruction, for the Offence of faving and fecuring our Reour Liberty, and our All; all this chiefly erend Men, who had taken the most so-Paths to be true and faithful to these Princes, M 2

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our temporal Redeemers; and how highly the cherished and practised all Disloyalty, Per and Rebellion; all Men remember, and shocking to Memory: Surely it could be escape that of our Preacher. Nor eould fewish Story furnish him with a more shock Instance of National Ingratitude and Reagainst God, or of more impious Design the Almighty and his Judgments. Yet here prudent Preacher neither rouses popular in nation, nor perceives any Divine Venge threatened.

WITH what Face could fuch Men at in a Pulpit, as Teachers of Religion, they w the most emphatic Ties of Religion could bind; they who diftinguished themselves by blackest Perjury; they who promoted Pe by Doctrine, as well, as by Example; th whom Perjury was Merit and a Recomm tion, and who railed at all fuch as refused perjured? What bold Mockery in such pr Reprobates, to pretend to Divine Right, ort Respect amongst Men, or to any Repu from a Phantom of Orthodoxy? Could the violated the most sacred Oaths, be influence any Principles, Orthodox or Moral? Ye fo craving after high Respect, so loud for doxy, so void of Charity, so prone to Men, or so unfit to save Men? They wen

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ked in affuming any favourable Character; hey did it to deceive others, by difguifing their a Iniquity. Could fuch Men recommend a d Life, when they were daily renouncing the cepts of the Gospel, and propagating the most cous Morals, Perjury, Rebellion, Treason? hat availed their Orthodoxy if they really had since it restrained them not from defying all Laws of God and Man? They were implate to pious Dissenters, and to all moderate charitable Churchmen: And Orthodoxy hout Charity is a Contradiction, and disgraces of

WHAT faved Religion, thus abandoned and verted by its pretended Guides, but the mighty ling of Liberty, which left us the full Use of Reason, our Bibles, and our Consciences; the ural Bleffings of the Revolution? No wonder hated it, devoutly damned it, fwore to it, laboured to overturn it, with all the heaven-Bleffings derived from it, particularly, the hest and best, Liberty of Conscience and Civil erty. What saved the Credit and Character the Church, but the found Principles, virtu-Lives and Christian Charity of Tillotson, mison, Burnet, Lloyd, and Wake, and other w-Churchmen, all hated and libelled by such called themselves the only true Churchmen, elly distinguished by the great Characteristicks

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of Perjury and Persecution? Even the Dissent contributed by their Religious Loyalty and so Lives, to preserve the National Religion, consequently the Church, from perishing by desperate Impiety and Immoralities of her apostate Sons.

Dr. HICKES, who knew them well, That those Clergy have set open the Flo " gates to a Deluge of Atheism and Impier and he owns the Charge brought against the that " their Behaviour had made Men scepti and gone further towards eradicating all " Notions of a Deity, than all the Labour " Mr. Hobbes - Made some Men suspect! " ligion as a Cheat, and laid them under Temptation to call the Whole of Religion " Question." Yet the same learned Man, was a flaming Enthusiast for Party, tums Reproach into a Compliment, and thanks (that the main Body of the Clergy were Jacob in their Hearts. Nor was it at all strange, to fuch an impious Strain from this Reverend vine, thus to thank God for the Perjury of Clergy. Mr. Lefly defied the Parliament to an Oath which the Clergy would not takemakes them worse than Atheists, as "they mo " ed God to his Face, fince it was better, " he, to have no God at all, than fet upon " laugh at him."

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I COULD bring many other Testimonies ainst them from the best Men amongst them, en from their most favourite Authors, partilarly from Bishop Kenn, a Non-swearing Jabite, and a sad Spectator of their Apostasy om Conscience and Oaths, the sacred and treendous Pledges of Conscience; Kenn, their owed Monitor, sull of paternal Invectives ainst their ungodly Conduct, and of warm the short of their atheistical Carriage was a notorious to want Proof.

WHERE they presided in the celebrated useries of Education, their first Care was to rrupt and poison the Minds of Youth (often the first Quality in the Nation, a dreadful esage to their Country!) and to teach them for eir first Lessons, nay as a first Principle, to nish Conscience, to hate the Government, and defy the Living God, by swearing falsly by Name. We may guess the lamentable Effects this upon the Minds of Youth.

This was the forlorn, this the impious State many of the disaffected Clergy, within the lemory of Man. Could they be more ripe for wine Judgments, or could there be a more come Call to threaten them with such? Could any blic Disaster befalling the Jews some Thound Years ago, be of such an alarming Example Englishmen? The Jews, stiff-necked, disobe-M4

dient and ungrateful as they were, incurred a more aggravated Guilt. Idolatry, their more enormous Crime, inferred wrong Conception of the Deity; and their Ignorance (though the own Fault) was some Extenuation. Und right Notions of the true God, they could not ver have worshiped salse Gods.

OUR Case was, perhaps, more crying: the midst of the Sun-shine of the Gospel, in the Christian Country, many who preached it nounced in Practice (the most effectual Wav renouncing) all the most essential Precepts the Gospel, as they did those of the Consideration tion, and were at once Traitors to Religiona the State. Neither was their Apostasy more torious than their Hypocrify: Whilst thus the lived in open practical Atheism, they loudly co plained of the natural Effects of their own atheir cal Doings, the Growth of Irreligion, and Danger of the Church. Who were, who con be, fuch fuccessful Promoters of all Impiety themselves? Who, who but they could so et ctually endanger any Christian Church? With Conscience, which is the Seat and Centre of R ligion, there can be no Religion. Besides th own want of Conscience, they would allow no to other Men, and were implacable, indeed p fessed Enemies to tender Consciences: A Pro Proof, with a Th

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Proof, that they were themselves unacquainted with any such Tenderness!

THE Cry of Atheism, a Cry much in their Mouths, as ill became them. Men who live as there were no God, are the most likely to difbelieve the Being of God. And by this Rules bey themselves had the best Claim to that Chaafter, which they so freely bestowed upon Men. presembling themselves. It was therefore no wonder to hear Dr. Hickes call Dr. Tillot fon an theilt, and publish him in Print as the graves Atheist that ever lived. For Hickes, though he ad not taken the Oaths, was as furious a Iacobite. sthose that had. He entertained all their unbaritable Fierceness and infamous Principles; nd I do not believe that any Set of Men, not wning the Romish Communion, ever entertaind fo bad Principles, or laboured fo vehemently introduce every public Crime and Curfe, Inasion from France, the Restoration of a Popish lyrant, the Deposition, nay the Assassination of Protestant Hero and Deliverer, with the Remement of the worst Parts of Popery, and the sertion of all Barbarity against Protestant Difenters.

Mr. COLLIER had the Traiterous Affurance and Impiety, to exercise openly in the account the Day and the Crowd, one of the most angerous and detestable Articles, or rather Abo-

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an Affassin hanged for a Conspiracy to have murdered King William. That Divine thus committed such an Insult upon the Godhead and the Government, as was new in the Creation, at least in the Eyes of Englishmen. What were all the Offensive Drolleries of the Stage, which Mr. Collier has passionately treated as profane, compare to the Devilish Crimes of Treason, Civil War National Desolation, Popish Tyranny, and the Murder of a King, all pardoned by Mr. Collier in the Person of a bloody Traitor?

ALL this shews, that our Preacher migh have found National Provocations at least a shocking as those of the Jews, nearer Home and not so long ago; such dreadful Provocations to God as must make the Ears of a Christian to tingle. Here he had ample Room to have displayed his Discernment, his Judgment and his Eloquence, upon such as deserved them A contemptible Libel is a contemptible Topis for so able a Preacher.

HERE too he had an ample Field for Pane gyric upon the present Clergy, who have glori oully departed from the Corruption, Disloyalty Uncharitableness, and all the profligate Principle of the former; their sincere Zeal for this Protestant King, Church and Government, their Abhorrence of Popery, and their Alacrity to de

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FOR myself, I truly honour, I shall ever honour, all such of them as have thus distinguished themselves; as I shall ever heartily despite all mean halting Temporizers, and thoroughly desest all Parricides, who longed for a Change, and wished our Misery complete, by the Success of the Rebels, whom God, of his infinite Mercy to this Nation, disappoint and confound! and in order to it, disclose and punish all their secret Abettors and Favourers!

But I return to fay something more of the Half-Protestant Clergy before the Revolution; and then proceed upon the Behaviour of those after it.

THESE prostitute Preachers, formerly, surrendered the poor People, who fed them,
to Beggary and Slavery, and the Crown,
which promoted and enriched them, to Delusion,
desperate Courses, and final Ruin. I own, there
were then, and always, excellent Men amongst
the Clergy, but what an unequal Portion of the
Clergy they then were, any Man that can read
may see. One Thing was very remarkable and
very shameful (if any Thing could have been so
to Men so lost to Truth and Shame) whilst they
were zealously dooming all Men to be absolute
Slaves to the Sovereign, they excepted themM 6

felves, and confidently afferted an independent Power in themselves; a Power destructive of Sovereignty as well as of Liberty.

WHO were the greatest Sinners then in the Nation, and who so properly the Subjects of Divine Judgments? But they who most freely scatter such Judgments, never fix them where most due. Could there be a more National, more Crying Sin, than fuch an open, fuch a pernicious Attack upon the Happiness of all Men, upon their Laws, Liberty and Conscience? Could there be higher Mockery of God, than to preach up Tyranny (the Root and Engine of all Evil under the Sun) as the Ordinance of God? To leave it implicitly to the Will of a weak passionate, or debauched Man, to make and unmake Laws, to exalt the worst Men, and to reward the best with Gaols and Gibbets? To damn the best and only Remedy against the most direful Curse that can befal Society? To compliment a Prince void of Probity and Morals, a Charles II. with the Modelling or Mangling of the Constitution, and with the Fate and Fortune of all Men?

WHEN such Parasites (the more malignant as well as more inexcusable for their holy Character) bad tempted their Sovereign to provoke his Subjects to rebel, it was high Affurance in them to condemn Rebellion, to condemn what

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THE same Incendiaries, who led, or rather rove, our Princes into violent and despotic ounsels, before the Revolution, incensed the sople into unprovoked Disassection, after it. hey misrepresented the Public Saviour as a Public Public They took all Oaths: They taught eir Hearers to break all, and shewed them the lay.

WHAT could be a more hideous Iniquity, a pre threatening Curse, a bolder Disowning of Living God; a more impious Insult upon the alon of Man; a more dangerous Assault upon vil Society, or a more desperate Renouncing of Morals, and Desiance of all Shame?

Was not National Perjury a Crime terribly mplex, pregnant with Guilt and Woe, a Namal Provocation of Divine Justice? Yet upon a alarming Subject Auditories were rarely sed. What is still more monstrous, Perjury accounted Merit: And whilst the most connious Dissenter, religiously true to the Government and his Oath, was traduced and damned; trjured High-Churchman, brutal and debauchwas a Favourite Character.

SECT. IV.

The passionate and ridiculous Application Divine Judgments, by visionary, self, and factious Spirits. It is urged for A gument where Reason is wanting.

COULD there be a broader Way to National Perdition, than what I have also specified? Or could the Terrors of Divine Vageance be more seasonably urged? Yet this a Topic not in fashion, and whoever would be presumed to have urged it, would have not on passed, but been damned, for a False Brother

VERY different Offences, none against G but high ones against themselves, were the B den of their Outcries for Divine Wrath; Notions, crabbed, unmeaning Distinction Tithes given by Men, not allowed to be of Ri Divine; Rituals, Postures, Cloth and Colou Blood shed an hundred Years ago; a vitious cobite Priesthood, not respected as the Vigerents of God, though daily forswearing by holy Name, and propagating Perjury and Tr son: For such impious Crimes as these, put Woes and Wrath Divine were usually denounce and seen just approaching.

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Ir may be easily remembered what a malignt Spirit possessed the then bigotted, factious lergy in the former Rebellion; how little the uty of Loyalty, and their facred Oaths, influced fuch Men. Could there be a greater Sin, fonal or national? Yet I do not remember. et it was then the common Subject of Declaation from the Pulpit, or menaced with Dine ludgments.

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THE Ministers of the Kirk of Scotland, an undred Years ago, threatened all who took not Covenant, or forfook it, with the fearful dgments of the Lord, and were wonderfully ick-fighted in perceiving the same dreadfully ertaking all Backsliders; that is, all who would form their Opinions, their Religion and their litics, just according to the fierce Humours narrow Pattern of the Saints. The English ergy reviled the Saints, as Traitors and Hypotes, and derived all National Judgments from Sins, the Frenzy and Rebellion of the Saints. ofigning them freely to eternal Wrath, as the ats did these their Enemies, returning Curse Curfe, as well as angry Names, Lordly Pres, Priests of Baal, Dumb Dogs, and Persecuof the Brethren.

THE Almighty was claimed as a partial Chamn on either Side: Both Sides defended Inice by Religion; ingroffed Christianity whilst they

they wounded Charity, befought the mercife God, in Wrath, to blast one another, and a plied the Divine Thunder with infernal Fur The Gross of both Parties blindly believed, a devoutly confirmed the Voice and impious & fure of their lying Leaders: And the same by who clearly saw Roguery and Fanaticism in topposite Party, perceived not the same Rogue and Fanaticism as obvious in their own.

than such Clergymen, on both Sides? We would become of Religion, and of Mankin were such Madmen less to govern them? I who so eager as these Madmen to govern two World, Religion, and Human-kind?

A CLERGYMAN in the West, hearing the

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THIS gloomy Bigot and Party-man (for he d been on both Sides, though strongly suspectto be still of that which he had upon Oath nounced) treated the great Sovereign of unierfal Nature, like a Party-man, narrow and rejudiced as himself! He presumed to apply verlasting Mercy and everlasting Wrath, just cording to the Measure of his own Peevishness nd Partiality.

THESE Dealers in Judgments never fee, nor prehend any, for their own Enormities and Exffes, however scandalous, however affecting e Public Weal. They generally apply them to ersons and Opinions, which they themselves flike; to Opinions which discredit and cross eir interested Maxims; to Persons who expose erical Faults, and call for clerical Amendment, d therefore are proper Objects of clerical Venance, consequently of Divine Judgment. All th Reformers are terrible Atheists and unparmable Sinners, and with John Huss, our Craner and Ridley, configned to temporal and emal Flames; the best Men cursed and martyrby the worst.

THIS Wantonness in applying at random e awful Judgments of God, where he himfelf does

does not declare them such, would appear as it diculous as it is bold (generally blasphemous were it not for the dangerous and cruel Uk which the pretended and designing Explained make of it. For, it is a special Market so Crastsmen.

An idle, romping School-boy trod upon he Grandmother's Toe, and put a capital Corn in a raging Fit. The old Woman lost all Tempe and in a Fury as bitter as her Pain, told him "That the Lord would requite him." The lain infinite Confusion and Affright, had Recount to his Heels, and sprang down Stairs in such Hurry, that he fell and broke his Leg. "Did not tell you so, Sirrah?" says his Grandmothe salling into a fresh Passion with him for his Mi fortune. She, however, prayed the Almighto forgive the poor Child, and to correct him for that She had forgiven him."

VICE is usually followed by Missortune Evil Doings, both in a Nation and in the life viduals of a Nation, produce evil Consequent and punish themselves. Debauchery brings Deases, as Idleness and Profusion do Penury. The all Evil is displeasing to God, we all know, as the is no Respecter of Persons. Doubtless he considers and hates Crimes according to their Main aity and Degrees. As nothing can hurt Him, is probable, that the Men who offend him more

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are they who do most Hurt to one another; that confequently, all Oppressors, all Persecutors and Deceivers, are the most odious in his Eyes: That mental Errors and erroneous Worship, well meant, cannot displease him; and that Sincerity Devotion, is ever acceptable to him; that no Religion but that which plagues and punishes Men (as all cheating Religions do) can be offenive to him; that Living well, and Doing well o one another, are the capital Duties amongst Men, and the most acceptable to God: That shoever does these Duties, need fear no Judgenents.

As to Words and Professions and Symbols, it in the Power of the worst Men to utter and erform them; and such Utterance and Perormance, however solemn and seemingly deout, are no Proofs of a fincere or devout Heart. he greatest Impostors are always the most pomp-

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IT was a rational and an honest Answer, which te Oracle returned to a State of Greece, going to Var with another Greek State, and defiring to now, what they must do to make Apollo their riend? " If you will but act like honest Men, and fight like brave Men, Apollo will always be your Friend," replied Apollo' Priest, tho' enerally a Lyar, and always a Cheat: Yet in Language of these Cheats, Heaven was con**stantly**

stantly interpoling and fending down Judgments. in their Defence, upon all Lovers of Truth, who profanely laughed at their Trade, and deteffed their Imposture.

AN Emperor of China was superfittiously alarmed to fee a Mulberry-Tree in his Garden covered with Leaves in the Space of Seven Days; then wither and lofe them all, in Three Days more. The folern prophefying Bigots about him, increased his Panic with a doleful Tale of terrible Judgments to enfue. His Minister, to whom he communicated his Fears, and the terrible Profages of his pious Fortune-Tellers, calmed his Mind with the Argument of an honest and rational Man: "Virtue, faid he, rules all Pro " fages, and renders them Good or Evil: Go " vern your Subjects with Equity, and nothing " can shake your Repose."

A PAGAN Priest of old, and Interpreter of Omens (which all Men alike mifunderstand and misconstrue) would on such an Occasion have fill ed the Temples with the Smoke of Incented which had fignified no more than fo much Air or made them flow with the Blood of Victims of just as much Use as so much Water: Popish Priest would have enjoined Fasts, Pro cessions, Masses and Penance; proper Means make the People idle, superstitious, and Idolate of their Priests; but, above all, Riches and Ob

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lations to the Church, fresh Honours and Prerogatives to the Clergy, with the Lives and Estates of all such as had offended the Clergy, consuted their Lyes, laughed at their Grimaces, and detested their bold Mockery of God and Man.

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SUCH are the Profit and Advantages accruing to crafty Men from the System of Judgements; no wonder it is never dropped; a System which makes Priefts the Privy Counsellors of the Almighty, the Oracles of his Will, the Heralds of his Wrath, the Intercessors for his Mercy, armed with a Divine Claim to all Means of fupporting their Dignity, and executing this their high Deputation below; a Claim to princely Revenues, implicit Reverence, all fecular Authority, Ecclefiastical Courts and Inquisitions; Powers to crush all Gainsayers, and all such as presumed to think or to dream contrary to their Standard of thinking and dreaming; a Presumption which, in the Cry of Craftsmen, will always be the crying Profaneness and great Curse of the Age, and always be drawing down Judgments upon the Nation.

This Cry answers another End, equally wicked; it constantly serves the outrageous Spirit of Faction. The Decay of Religion and the Contempt of the Clergy, was a popular Engine in Queen Anne's Time, employed to change the whole Administration (the most Glorious that

evel

ever England had feen) and threatened the mon destructive Change that ever England could see The Convocation were loudest in the Cry, and drew up an Invective against all the sober Part of the Nation; indeed a Libel against the Nation itself, under the Charge of growing Irreligion and Infidelity; a Charge full of Falshood, Bitterness and Calumny; chiefly composed by a lively, learned and reftless Incendiary, nurtured in Fa-Ction, and hardened in Perjury, afterwards convicted of Treason and banished for it, yet reckoned a Champion for the Church against Religion and Morals; supported and lamented as a Confessor, after he was condemned as a Parricide; and adored as a Martyr, though he died in the Service of Rebellion.

YET it has been common to hear this Incendiary, with all this complex Guilt, applauded as a Pastoral Pattern, by Men of the same Spirit; and I have lately seen a Panegyric in the public Papers, upon a dead Vicar in Kent, for having strictly adhered to the Discipline of that Incendiary, and thence shewn himself worthy of such a Patron: As if Treason and Perjury were no Stain upon a Bishop, much less a Disqualification for a Bishoprick. Hath there been more abandoned Casuistry found amongst the Jesuits?

No Wonder that in a Libel from him there were palpable Falfifications in Fact, and not a

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entence of fair Truth; yet his Brethren contred irreligiously and factiously with the Liiller. They were most incensed against what d gained Glory to the Nation and apparently ade it prosper, namely a Toleration to Tender onsciences. They therefore reviled the Miniy, who supported it, and misrepresented them little better than Atheists.

I WILL not charge our Preacher with any th Intention, when, complaining of the preling Impiety, Blasphemy; and undisguised Proteness, appearing, as he says, in many Instances; adds, "how deplorable must the State of a Nation be, when Men find Encouragement to provide such Entertainment for the Nation!"

He had just mentioned the Burlesque upon Te Deum, which was not encouraged by the tion, but universally decried, as I have be observed. He had therefore no Cause to slore the State or Taste of the Nation upon a Score. It is strange that he gives no more sances of the Prevalence of Blasphemy, when says, Blasphemy swarms. The mad Books ut the Trinity are not blasphemous, but only different Guesses of Men about a Mystery, the no Man can explain. No wonder they hally vary in their eternal Explanations.

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HE does not, he fays, condemn a fober le quiry into the Truth of Religion; but I presum he will take upon him to judge whether it tel ber or no, and readily condemn it, if it appe to him-not to be fober. It will be easy, pe haps good Policy, to call it ludicrous and pr fane, though the Author meant fincerely, at studied Decency. Suppose the Objections ever fo candid and ftrong; will a Zealot li them the better for that Character? Perha their very Strength may be the greatest Crim They may be therefore faulty, because there no Fault to be descried in them; and they m be punishable for being unanswerable. Calo needed not have burned Servetus (and probab for his own Reputation, would not) could have answered him.

WHATEVER there is in Religion agreed to eternal Reason, every reasonable Man we embrace and defend. Whatever is against R fon it is pardonable to doubt; it is reasonate to examine. Every Man will readily consens what is obviously his Interest. There is Merit, but rather Blindness and Folly and in nite Danger, in resting our Faith upon Nat and Authority. Implicit Belief is Credul which subverts Religion, and establishes Pric Tyranny.

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the Religion of the Multitude rarely the Effect of Examination and Inquiry, but of Accident and Habit. The mischievous Tendency of blind Belief.

TALSE, scurrilous and foolish Attacks upon Religion, will be ineffectual, fcorned and ocking. The Many will always have Religion, hich is rarely gained by Inquiry, but generally ken implicitly, and retained by Rote: There e few that have not some System of Speculaons, which is Religion to them, and answers the urposes of Religion to Society, as it infers an we of a superior Power. At worst, every Man ofesses Morality, which is the surest Demonation of having Religion, and is itself Religion; nerally found the purest, as it is not tainted th Superstition and Craft, two pestilent Ingreents that pervert Religion into Farce and Intet. Religion so perverted is none, or worse n none.

Is a Papist the better Neighbour for believing huge Lyes of *Transubstantiation* and *Infallity*; when by the same Spirit and Authority ich persuades him to think that he believes Vol. IV.

Impossibilities (for the Thing is impossible) he is led to punish and destroy his Neighbours for not doing what they cannot do, or for not professing what their Conscience abhors?

I WOULD much rather confide in a Man who does not believe a future State, than in one who trusts to Absolution for gaining him even lasting Blifs. The former has the Motives of na tural Honesty, Credit and Friendship amongsthi Neighbours, with Security from Starving, Stripe and Infamy, to hold both his Heart and his Hand from Enormities. The latter, though he believe that his Sins will damn him, will commit the worst, if by committing the worst he can induc his Priest to absolve and save him. To murde Heretics, is Merit; to murder an heretical Prince, is the highest Merit. No temporal Re ward that the Jesuits could have given, would have tempted Ravillac to have stabbed Henr IV. of France: But he was effectually tempte with an Assurance of a Retribution in Paradile which no worldly Power could have offere him.

THE Religion of most Nations is rather Chance and a Lot, than a Choice; much let the Effect of anxious Examination. It descend from the Parents, like the National Language and all Nations think their own the best, thoughout one in many Thousands can prove it to be

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THE Christian Populace, I doubt, would ve been mostly Mahometans, had they been m Mahometans: The Mahometans would ve been English Christians, had they been m Englishmen; the Fews been persecuting Caolics, and the Catholics perfecuting Fews, their Births been exchanged. A late Grand marque, if born amongst Hugonots, in lower e, and with a better Education, would have n a zealous Calvinist, or probably scared into pery by the converting Dragoons. Daniel rgess might have been a Cardinal; Richard xter a mortified Capuchin; George Fox Pope Rome; Archbishop Land a keen Son of the k; Dr. Sacheverel a raging Faquir, scattering ath and Damnation; and our Preacher an acpplished Mufti.

It is impossible and against Nature, to settle Jnisormity of Opinions any more than of sets, Faces and Complexions. Where the structure and wicked Pains are taken about and the most knavish and sanguinary Instru-

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ments

ments employed to effect it, Success is most notoriously wanted. Cruelty to increase Relie gion, mars Religion. Violent Methods used against Atheism, make Atheists (if there be an fuch) and teach them to diffemble and to hid their Sentiments. You cannot confute what the do not own, and they continue incurable by no daring to confess and to reason. The best Me often bear this Brand, who feeing Impostors in posing the holy Name of Religion upon the own Pursuit of Power and Gain, by bearing their Testimony against such Impiety, provok the Impostors to render them odious to Bigo and to the gross Vulgar, who always believ what their own Impostors tell them, and neve fee further than their own Impostors let then The Cry of Craft becomes the Cry of the Vu gar: He is always an Atheist whom the Craft men pronounce to be fo; and then Curle Dungeons and Flames, are proper Punishme for Atheism.

WHERE is there less Religion than who Religion is most awfully guarded, with all he man Restraints and Terrors, by all the Arts Men, and all the Malice of Devils; by lying Miracles, stupendous Ignorance, a tame, stupendous Populace, a riotous omnipote Priesthood, vested with boundless Power as Wealth? In the most Catholic Countries you

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find pompous, deceitful Devotion; no rational Piety; no Signs of the plain Religion of the Gospel; the Spirit of the Gospel disowned and exinct; the very first Principles and Sources of Religion shut up and held in Chains; Freedom of Opinion, Tender Consciences, Voluntary Worship, all accounted the most heinous Crimes against Religious Men, damned and punished with Racks and Fire; Idolatry the only Devotion in fashion; and more Sasety in living a Sodomite and a Murderer, than a pious Dissenter.

MEN of Inquiry and Penetration cannot be Papists; and, finding no Religion to be better than Popery (fince a Man who has no Religion, has no Temptation to do Mischief for Religion) such Men are of Course led towards Atheism. For I fincerely believe, that few Men were ever led into it: An eternal Power cloathed with all suitable Attributes, is evident from the Light of Nature. Who would not rather believe that there was no God, than a God who did or delighted in Cruelty and Folly, or impowered any Men, under any Pretence or Name, to cheat and inthral all Men, or to afflict and torture any Man? The Name of Atheist given to Men of fair Characters, noted for Parts and Knowlege, as it often is by Bigots and Knaves, ceases to be odious in the Eyes of many, and becomes sometimes eligible and pleasing in those of most.

N 3 Thus

THUS Religion is banished our of the World under Colour of fecuring Religion in it. This Security, in truth, is all meant, not for Religion but for Religious Men, impudently so called by themselves, hypocritically by all whom they ten rify, and flavishly by all whom they bewirth By this felfish, cruel, impious Policy, they wh have the Affurance to fend Missionaries to con vert Nations, warn all discerning Nations neve to be converted. But they trust to the Lyes o their Priests, and to the Ignorance or Credulin of the People. They dare tell no People, how ever fupid, that when once they become Ca tholics, they must become Slaves, be plundered and oppressed to support and exalt their Ca tholic Perverters; that they must not entertain the most rational Thought; but, if they change their Opinion, must either be Hypocrites, o burned for their Sincerity. This is the eterna Fate and Difgrace of all who hold perfecuting Principles, that none who do so can offer to make Converts with any Confiftency or Ho nesty; or with any Success, when once they are known: This is the just Curse always attending Persecutors.

THE Many, especially the mere Vulgar, will have the Religion in fashion, and always believe that to be Religion, which their Priests tell them is so. Men of free Opinions will always be

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e charged by Bigots and the Croud, with aving no Religion: Though without Freedom of Opinion there can be no rational Religion: Opinions taken upon Trust, as they are void of Reason, do no Credit to Religion, nor ought to e received, much less reverenced, for such;

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IT is therefore a Liberty belonging to all Men, to examine by Reason what is proposed to hem for Religion: If they find it true, they will mbrace it; if it appear false or foolish, they hight not. It is repugnant to our Idea of God, hat he can injoin what is not true, or expect rom Man to affent to what the best Light, which God has given to Man, cannot comprehend.

THERE can be no Merit, but, on the conrary, great Folly, in swallowing any Notions mplicitly: They may be false as well as true; nd he who takes the Word of another for any Thing which he tells him, may as well take his Nord for all that he tells him, and thence beome the Slave and Property of his Leader. If ve once give up Reason, there is no End of Wandering and Misguidance; and the Disuse of Reason encourages and even invites false Lights believe and false Teachers. Even before we can beests tell leve God's Word we must know it to be his; always for is there any fure Rule to know it by but be Reason. When it appears to Reason, that it is

N 4 God's

God's Word, the Reason of Man must affen to it. If we believe it upon the Authority of Men, we can never be certain but that Men man deceive us.

Religion, that governs you, but they who are Guides in Religion, and may, if they will, make your Religion, a Religion to their own Purpose as the Popish Priests literally do. You are the absolutely at their Mercy, what to believe, who to fear, and what to adore. This is the gree Source of Popery. They who assume the absolute Explanation of Scripture, are in effect the Makers of Scripture; as the sovereign Explanation of Laws implies Law-making. Both the Powers establish Tyranny at once. No Papi can he said to have any Religion. He says after the Priest by Rote, and is the Priest's Bubble and Slave.

SUCH Credulity has been indeed the gran Source of the most crying and desolating Evi that have laid waste the Creation, and afflish and enslaved Men; the Source of all Idolate pious Frauds, and Persecution; of Tyranny, an of (what comprehends them all) Popery.

THE Pagans adored as Deities the Host of Heaven, infernal Spirits, Beasts wild and tam devouring Serpents, Birds of Prey, stinking Herbs and Diseases; all upon the Credit

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THE Papists worship Bread and Bones, and Dead Men: And the Impostors, their Priests, who poison and bewitch them with such Trumpery, Mischief and Nonsense, as if it were all real Religion, pass with their blind Votaries as Vice Gods, who can do whatever God himself can do, bless and curse, blast and prosper, save and damn, and dispose of Heaven and Earth.

OUGHT such Blindness, such Fraud and Vilainy, to be called Religion? Yet have the Papilts any other? Are they, can they be, the beter for so devilish a Religion, that keeps them in all Grossness and Ignorance, and prompts them o all Impiety, and to the worst Barbarities? Are they better Subjects for being ready at the Priest's Command, to rebel against their Prince, to desose and stab, and murder him; nay, for thinking such horrible Crimes to be meritorious? Can they be good Neighbours, who hate and amn, persecute and kill their Neighbours, for ollowing Reason and Conscience; and worshiping God, as God requires to be worshiped, in pitt and in Truth?

Is their Religion any Restraint from Crimes, hen it prompts them to commit the highest, ad absolves them from all Guilt when they have intracted the most hideous? This very Power.

N 5 of

of Absolution usurped by their Clergy, is a Disfolution of Religion itself, and defeats all its Purposes and Influence. What Criminal, threaten ed with Damnation, and the Gallows just expecting him, will not be forry to be so near Pain and Death, and unceasing Torments after Death? Yet for this mechanical Sorrow, or even for professing it, all his Guilt is discharged, and he thus more encouraged to contract a fresh Score, not the less secure from being ever so black. Still a new Pardon is ready upon every new Peril, which will naturally lead him to apply for it, and to declare his Fitness to receive it.

HERE is an everlasting Warrant for everlasting Transgression; and every such Warrant a certain Incitement to Sin. The Religion of Popery, therefore, acting up to all its Principles, far from being a Check to Crimes, is a Call to all Crimes and Immorality; nay, an Office for all Mischief, all Cruelty, and all Abominations; and thus dreadfully may every Religion be perverted, where the Priests claim such absolving Power, and thus abuse it.

THAT there are not more Mischies daily flowing from this horrid Fountain (as God knows there have been, and are, too many and too dreadful) must be ascribed to natural Impulse, to innate Tenderness, the Child of Hu-

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manity, not quite extinguished, nor hardened wen by Crast into Brutality and Cruelty. A Papist, lest to Nature and the Rules of Honour, capable of high Generosity, Trust and Friendhip: But the best-hearted Papist, under the Inuence of his Priest, inflamed by false Fears or life Hopes (the stronger with Bigots for being life) Heaven opened to receive and reward him, he be obedient, and Hell to swallow and burnin, if disobedient; will zealously sacrifice all with and Friendship, and perpetrate the most human, the most infamous Enormities.

THE nobleft, the most religious Character. arged with Herefy, is horrible to all who are ight to hate Heretics; as the Papifts are earnesttaught; and where Paradise is the Reward of froying Heretics, there will be Numbers ready earn it. When the Pope had damned the poor ous Albigenses, the Proto-martyrs of the Remation, and had published a Croisade against: m, half a Million of Men, drunk with Zeal, thing for Blood, and urged by murdering onks, took Arms to destroy those Primitive: ristians. The most vicious and profligate Crinals, the most abandoned Outlaws and derate Cut-throats, were the keenest Adventurers deepest in the Slaughter, as by it they gained lenary Pardon for all their Sins.

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Mankind, to combine together for the utter Extirpation of such a hellish Hierarchy? Can all the infernal Spirits together, boast such Myriads of Murders, such successful Outrages against Men and the Creation, in a Thousand Years, as the more infernal Spirit of Popery has produced and gloried in, every Century? Yet so blinding in Superstition, so bewitching is Priestcraft, that the Father of the Assassing of Christians was reverenced as the Father of Christendom, and adored like a God: Rome, the Sink of Abominations the Seminary of Frauds, Sodomy, Cruelty and Tyranny, passed for the Holy City. What Mockery of God! what Infatuation in Men!

Could be the Want of Religion have thus in toxicated, thus enflaved, thus butchered Man kind, thus defaced the Creation, thus maftered or banished Reason? It does not appear that in greatest Disturbers and Pests of the World, have been so from want of Religion. Most of them were Slaves to Superstition, Tyrants to the Fellow-Creatures, some of them Sacrificers of Men; and, which is much the same Thing, mo of them Persecutors of Conscience.

FERDINANDO the Catholic had gree Zeal, without common Honesty. Philip II. was drenched in Persidy, Incest and Blood; a bigo ed Papist, an implacable Enemy to Protestant

flaming Patron of the Inquisition; an eager Burner of Jews and Heretics. His Son made is Kingdom a Defert, by the Expulsion of he Moors, his most industrious Subjects, not made idle by keeping Holy Days. This weak Prince, in spight of all Warning from his wisest Nobles, gave way to Bigotry, to the lying inflamnatory Invectives of the Clergy, threatening him with terrible Judgments, and roufing him by lorged Miracles, particularly of a Bell, which being a good Catholic, rang to the same Tune of is own accord.

LEWIS the Eleventh of France was drunk with Superstition; a Bigot to Saints and Reics; faithless to God and Man; a Tyrant to his thus in People. Whilst he was once treating of a Peace ed Man with Charles Duke of Burgundy, who from etermastered mal Experience knew that no Treaty would bind that to him, the Duke infifted that, besides the usual of the St. Claude. Lewis, who would readily invoke to the God and Angels, and all the other Saints in Paificers to radife, to any Falshood, shewed an utter Aver-ng, mo son to forswear himself by St. Claude. He had a notable Reason for this Distinction and Diffiand gree culty: There was a current Tradition, which he ip II. we firmly believed, "That whoever fwore falfly by that Saint, would infallibly die within the "Year." A Successor of his, wanting his Sagacity

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gacity and Courage, surpassed him in Bigoty To prove himself a complete Bigor, he acted like a miserable Politician, by lightening his County of a Million of People; 26 bad a Neighbour a King; a perfidious and extensive Ravager, without other Check than the Safety of his Person; for, though he was lavish of Blood, he had none of his own to spare.

HAD these Tyrants wanted Religion (for their Superstition passed with themselves for such, as it does with all Men who have it) would they, could they, have done more Mischies? I think it evident, that they would have done less, had their Bigotry been less. Bigotry justifies every Iniquity: Absolution discharges all.



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NUMBER XXVI.

he free Use of Reason the best Cure for Bigotry, and the Violence of Enthusiasm.

KNOW no possible Harm that the free Exercise of Reason can do to the World. It ay, it must, on the contrary, do much Goods is the Perversion of it that only can do Hurt; at still the Cure is to be found in itself: And the Abuse of it does not condemn it. What has ten more abused and perverted than Religion, wiesly by the professed Teachers of Religion? low, whether Religion perverted, or Reason triverted, do most Mischief, let the Observation stall Men, and the Experience of all Times, sclare.

By what I have faid, the Thing, methinks, ay be decided. The Many are never Free-inkers. The Tribe of Felons, of Robbers and lurderers, never are: They generally live in common Profession, and die in the common Devo-

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Bigotry Ged like Country Bour a Ravager

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Devotion. Where Reason is most stretched can never produce the Evils which pious Cras particularly Absolution and sacerdotal Power

have conftantly produced.

IT is remarkable, that all the noted Raile against Reason and Free Inquiry into Thin Religious, have been undifcerning Bigots, or in terested and designing Impostors, Persecutors Conscience, and such who would monopolize the Rule of Conscience; Laud with his hot-heade Brethren and Followers; Sheldon and the other debauched Court-Clergy after the Restoration fuch four Men as Dr. South, and fuch crazy one as Dr. Sacheverel, fince the Revolution: While all the great Men and great Divines of thol Times, and of all Times, have diffinguished themselves by their free Sentiments, and encou raged the same Freedom in others; Lord Vern lam, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Lord Falkland Lord Shaftesbury, Chillingworth, Taylor, Tillot fon, Cudworth, Whitchcote, Bayle, Locke, Fleet wood, Newton, Trenchard, and all others of their discerning candid Spirit, all Friends to Mankind all hated by Bigots.

Animosity and Strife, for Speculations, Ceremonies and Trifles? The Good of Mankind was their grand Aim and Study; the Improvement of Reason, the Empire of Christian Charity, and

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It would make a curious, useful, and, I ink, an easy Inquiry, what little Good, and hat mighty Mischief has been in all Ages done Bigotry, compared with what little Harm, dwhat great Good, are necessarily done by see Inquiry, or if you will, Freethinking. By eWitchcrast of Bigotry you see Christians set ainst Christians: Nation against Nation; Countes enslaved; Persecution reigning; Commuties exhausted, slaughtered or starving; Learng and Liberty banished; their Champions artyred; and a few gloomy Tyrants, without owels, grinding and terrifying all Men, without sercy.

FREEDOM of Opinion would prevent or move all these tragical Curses, and is therefore ways itself decried and cursed by those who do would inslict them. Let Free Inquiry take ace, what a surprizing glorious Change would ppear all over the World, and as it were a new reation, the Beauty of Liberty, the Force of suth, captivating every rational Beholder, and sattering their mortal Enemies; Monks and Dession, and every Desormity slying; all the Conadictions, all the Cheats, all the Terrors of opery disappearing, with all the Popish Trumery whatsoever; infallible Frailty; a Deity of Dough;

Dough; stinking Relics, without any Original Saints without Holiness, often without Existence Objects of Worship created by Carpenters; in velling Houses; sailing Milstones; talking Stone and dancing Timber; the Inquisition sunk utter Darkness, the Inquisitors trembling as feeking to hide themselves in their own la Dungeons: The Turks laughing at Mahome the Catholics at his Holiness, and our Protesta Papists at St. Atterbury and St. Laud.

THERE are no Freethinkers in Lapland the Highlands. Savages who make no Inquir have no Scruples. Bigots are Savages in Region, and the ready Authors of all Mischief at

Confusion.

THE Ruffians now in Arms against their Kinand Country, are led into Rebellion by Authory, as well as for Pay and Plunder. Common Sense and very small Reslection, would chan their Hearts, make them ashamed of their Crim reconcile them to their Duty, and arm the against their Idol, and against those who has seduced them to worship him. They would soon perceive that it is crying Wickedness and Phrensy, in needy, uninformed Mountainers, destroy what the Representatives of the Kingdo have established, and over and over confirmed They would know that the late King James was perjured Tyrant, the blind Tool of France at

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me, and an Enemy to his People; that he had bled them of their Property, and traiterously oke all the Laws that secured their Religion d Liberty, and Fortune: That as he acted e a Beast of Prey, it was as necessary and as he to expel him, as to expel a foreign Enemy at an hereditary Right to be lawless is impious nt, which extinguishes Religion and human ciety: That every State has inherent in it a ght of Self-preservation, consequently of coming Force with Force: a Right exerted at the wolution; and 'tis Treason to question it, Religion to rise against it.

Bur, alas! the very Redemption from Slaveprocured us by the Revolution, these wild
in, cheated by their Priests, and awed by their
iefs, believe to be Oppression, and commence
bels to overthrow public Liberty, the highest
ional Blessing, but represented to them as inrable Slavery. Under this Blindness, they
o are miserable Vassals to their Chiefs, and
erably oppressed by them, follow their Chiefs
oppress the Public and all Men, preposterously
sessing to rescue the Public and all Men from
pression: A wonderful Contradiction naturally
ing from a Composition of Insatuation and
oudence! The former always swallows what
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WERE the unfortunate furious Clans guid only by the Light of Nature (ever extinguish by false Guides) they would be quiet, content Subjects to the King, and throw off their Tyrants, the Chiefs. Such would be their He piness in thinking and judging for themselve and such too would be the Happiness of the Neighbours and the whole Kingdom: Such their present Misery, Slavery and Rebellion; so the Misfortune of the Kingdom, in blin following the Guidance and mischievous Tuit of others, who serve their own Ends, and gratheir Ambition and Rage, by the Blood a Blindness of their credulous and bewitched I lowers.

I Do not remember one unprovoked W or Rebellion, or Sedition, raised by Men, w thought for themselves, and weighed Right: Wrong. There never have been, there ne can be many such. They who think not themselves are no Thinkers at all: They who others think for them, are the blind Follow of others. And thus Men of Crast govern the rest, not only Fools, but Men of good tural Sense, who not exercising their own Religion, cannot be said to have their own Religion as I have just illustrated in the Example of Highlanders: Quibus non Judicium non Odinisi indita et jussa.

THE same is true of such as rebelled against late King, who, no more than his Son, ever oke a Law, or ever oppressed a Subject offate Priests belyed his Reign, blackened his haracter, incensed their Dupes and the Rabble, I blowed the Trumpet of Rebellion.

THE great and confuming Curse of Persetion, as wasteful a Calamity as Rebellion, and nerally springing from the same bewitching ass, and the same implicit Credulity, had nerous banished Humanity, thinned the World, enced the Gospel, mocked God, overturned eligion, and affronted common Sense, but for the magical Imposture nurturing popular Infaction. No Man would have hated, much less int another for a Mistake in counting his Finces, or for a Blunder in his Fancy, no more an in his Dreams, which are the Fancies of tep; had not Crast told Simplicity that cerm Damnation attended such heinous involunty Errors.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, and other officions, equally impossible to be true, never to explained, therefore never to be believed, were tmade Articles of Faith; such Articles as none t Hypocrites or Fools could subscribe; so at they who had least Religion had most Orodoxy; and such Articles as they who had off Conscience, or any, were burned for not

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subscribing; so that such as had least Orthodon had most Religion.

THE Light of Nature never taught any Mato plague another for living under a different Roof on a Sunday, no more than any other Dator for his different Posture at Dinner, or for eating none, or for eating Apples instead of Onion or for praying in a Barn, and making no Bosto either End of it. But Catholic Guides, who put out the natural Sight of Man, to make Mate clearer, first intoxicated Mankind, then do mineering over them, have set City against Catholic Neighbour against Neighbour, the Son again the Father; and in the Name of Charity mate Men cut one another's Throats.

THE great Obstacle and Terror of their and tholic Impostors, is Freedom of Inquiry, who implies the Strength and Exercise of Reason A formidable Foe, indeed! No wonder they a for ever attacking it, and for ever trying to weaken and destroy it, by all the Arts of a lumny, all the Efforts of Malice. By implied Belief, without Examination, the Catholic Impostors reign and prosper, and Catholic Communities are kept in gross Ignorance, heavy Chair and utter Misery.

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NUMBER XXVII.

what I have said above upon the Excesses and Unchristian Spirit of the Clergy in the Reign of King Charles I. I shall add the following Observations upon their incredible Canon, injoining an Oath to an Et Cætera.

HE English Convocation at that Time, amongst their other Antichristian Measures, to credible, too wicked for the wickedest ents and Persecutors till then, injoined an by which besides other Extravagancies, all isters were to swear to an Et Cætera. You to swear a never to consent to an Alteramos of the present Government of the Church Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, t Cætera." If you refused this monstrous by you were to be forseited and starved.

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STRANGE, unchristian Proceeding! Con there be greater Injustice, indeed greater Fo than for the King to confirm it ? It was not of an Oath, which no Man of strict Conscient could take, " to Iwear to he knew not what but by it the King gave up his Power and premacy. It was the King and Parliament made and consequently governed the Church: that in agreeing to this Canon and Oath, hea away his own Prerogative, and facrificed Rights and Power of Parliament, as he had deed Parliaments themselves. It was encourage universal Perjury; as it certainly is such, to su at random to what is not explained, nor e expressed. It was forcing Men to swear to w they disliked or might come to dislike, and ver to change what many thought grievous It was taking an Oath to re even finful. King and Parliament, whenever they, who formed the Church, should attempt to change reform it. It was engaging by an Oath to Rebels, whenever the Supreme Power that alter or intermeddle in Church-Matters. Its giving up the Right of the Subject to petition Redress of Grievance, at a Time when the ministration of the Church was one of the pr cipal Grievances of the Nation: A Grievance tharp, fo general, and fo refented, that the M

on to impeach Archbishop Land, found not one egative Voice *.

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THE Government of the Church, by this ath, never to be altered, was then, and had en long oppressive and barbarous, and the lorals as well as the Doctrines of many of e Clergy, very shocking. Could these Men, fond of assuming a Divine Right, be faid to el the smallest Influence of the Divine Spirit nongst them, whilst they were indulging their ide and Passion against the soberest and most ious Christians, reproaching them, and exing them to popular Hate, to Fines, Prisons, d the Want of Bread, all for a Ceremony, a sture, or a Garment? Could Truth or Virtue found in those Men, who justified Falshoods of the Divine Word; told the King, who s sworn to rule by Laws, that he was bound no Law, and damned the Subject for defendhis Property, when it was affaulted against Law.

THE private Manners of many of the Clergy e then so corrupt and scandalous, that the cusations and Petitions, and Charges against it ill Lives, sent up to Parliament, and many them published, are too long as well as too tking to be repeated. I shall only add, that

See Lord Falkland's Speech in Rufbworth.

Vol. IV.

it

ous, how superstitious, many of them were; and the more so, the more conforming, and always the bitterest Enemies to Non-Conformiss.

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IF these Men were the Men in Fashion: Favour with the King, it is no Compliment him, or them, that they were fo by the mo pestilent and falsest of all Flattery, as well through his great Weakness in believing careffing them. It shewed what best please him, not the Observance of his Oath, not Execution of lawful Power, not the Prote tion of his Subjects in their lawful Right but the Exertion of a Power without Boun against Law and Oaths and the Rights of People, all by the Perfuasion and Flattery of Clergy, in Return for his extreme Complace to them. Had he used them, as he did his of Subjects, they would have convinced him they were the worst Subjects he had.

WHAT was this but a Spirit of Tyranny him? And what Sort of Men, what Sort of Chians were they, who flattered and encourathis Spirit, so destructive to Christians and Me It was a persidious Compliment even in the since whilst they allowed and even animated to sleece the Laity at his Pleasure, he was to lay a Finger upon any of their meanest Class and they claimed, even exercised over the Land they claimed, even exercised over the Land.

Usurpation equal, nay superior to his, not onover a good Measure of their Property, but undivided Sovereignty over their Minds.

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WHEN this their Spirit, and bis, was fo aprent in their Actions, as well as in their Declaions, how could either he or they be popular, even tolerable, to a Free People, daily incenfed both, for depriving them of their precious edom of Body, Property and Conscience? dunder fuch Circumstances, so much Sufferon one Side, fo much Encroachment and blence on the other, how could fuch an Oath relished or received, an Oath big with Abfury, Perjury and Treason; impossible to be kept understood, deifying the Handiworks of Men, defying the Legislature? It could not fail of ing a fresh and terrible Alarm, and heighten pular Disgusts, already extremely high. Bishops would needs oblige the Clergy to ar to the Approbation of Ship-Money, and all lawless Measures of the Court.

HE High-Commission Court acted with the e and Inhumanity of Inquisitors. The Sabwas violated by Authority and Royal Comd, at the Suit of the Clergy. The soberest most holy Ministers were branded with the ne of Puritans, persecuted and turned out of

Ministry and Bread.

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How little Religion was concerned or aims at in these Practices and Proceedings of Church men, was manifest; since hardly a Drunkard, an Idler, Non-Resident, or an Ignorant among the Clergy, was turned out, though many su there were, as was too fully proved soon as whilst the most learned, the most exemplary, o ligent and most scrupulous Teachers, were day disgraced, stripped and undone.

THE more Wealth or Power in Priests, ways the less Morals. It is then not Moral or Knowlege, or any good Quality, that commends Men to their Favour, but Acqui cence in Modes and Discipline, and Zeal so

Party.

This was too manifest at that Time, a gave infinite Scandal to all sober Men, to Ministers of Parts and Piety, punished, silm and undone; and such as were very vicious loose, very ignorant and insufficient, caressed preferred. For Fasting and Praying, and as gious Observance of a religious Day, Men subjected to Gaols and Fines, and the Furyof High-Commission and Episcopal Courts; procuted and undone for not reading and publish Orders for profaning the Sabbath, or not pay Worship to an Altar.

THE Exercises of Piety and Devotion of fuppressed, such as Lectures and Afternoon

ons, and Expositions of Scripture on the Lord's. ay. The Communion-Table of Protestants as turned into an Altar, conformably to the perstition of the Papists: Bowings were practid towards it, and recommended as an Effential Religion: Pictures were fet up in Churches, ith other terrible Symptoms to the Reformed eligion, and fo many apparent Advances toards Popery. What availed it, that they who ade them, disavowed the Imputation of Popery, hen they thus purfued its Spirit and its Practices? Vhat is Popery, the dangerous Part of Popery. ut its Idolatry and superstitious Rites, and chiefits Power usurped over Consciences? Even he Superstitions, the Fooleries of Popery, are far formidable as they tend to introduce Papal ower; fince Priefts have always directed Superition fo as to profit by it.

It is worthy of Observation, that after the Overthrow of the Church and Monarchy, many the Episcopal Clergy not only signed the Enagement, to be true and faithful to the Commonwealth, as then established without a King or douse of Lords, but printed and published their Reasons for doing so. In this Proceeding they asked and assisted their Consciences with a Ditinction, between a Government de Fasto, and one de Jure. A Distinction against Conscience, and of great Service to Faction and Perjury

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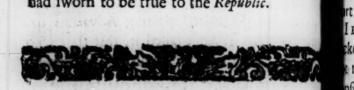
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after the Revolution in 1688. 'Tis equally a markable, that the Presbyterian Ministers results for to subscribe the above Engagement, and man of them published their Reasons for such the Refusal; yet were boldly branded, after the Restoration, as Republicans, by the very Men who had sworn to be true to the Republic.



NUMBER XXVIII.

Considerations upon the mischievon Tendency of Libels; chiefly public Libels.

DPON this Subject I expect to find the more Candour and Attention, as the common Danger has calmed the Minds of Men, and almost filenced the Clamour of Party. Fall Zeal and Disaffection are driven into Cabalsia Corners; and I hope that common Sense will be heard in the Cause of National Peace and Union.

IT cannot but be a pardonable Attempt, to provent or allay popular Heats unjustly raised, and

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dustriously kept up, such as turn the Head and same the Heart, and weaken Society by diting it: to remove pernicious Prejudices, to concile Men to their common Interest, to ate their Wrath and Disgusts, inspired by such would mislead them, against those who never rt them.

IF their Passions be kindled, and their Minds sked to no Purpole, or for an ill Purpole, are the Authors of fuch Pain and Disquiet to be nsidered by them as dangerous Seducers and rebrands, who would gain Credit or Profit at eir Expence, govern them by imposing upon em, teaze them with false Fears and Informao, and disturb the Public for private Ends? is not for the Credit of any Man, to defame ing, Lords and Commons, because a Libeller is him, and to regard his Character and Authoy more than those of the Legislature.

ONE who lives by a Paper, or strives to serve Views of a Faction by it, will be apt to coner, not what is true and right, but what is ing and gainful; and, under the Temptation multiplying Lyes, to multiply Loaves and eaders. If it be popular to rail at public Men d public Measures, it cannot be expected that will take the unpopular Side and make their negyric, even when they most deserve it. It more probable, that he will rail at their best

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Actions, if their best Actions be ill understood and therefore unpopular, and will study to make them so, if in doing it he can but raise the Name and Sale of his Paper.

This generally is the Policy and Tempera fuch Writers. They are the Swifs of Interes and Party, and with loud Pretences to Indepen dency, are Slaves to the popular Cry, Slaves their own Passions, Slaves to a Spirit of the own raising or fostering. What Party-with dare, if he would, do Justice to a worthy Ch racter obnoxious to his Party, or own that the are any fuch? What mercenary Writer will ve ture to tell any Truth, which is likely to fink the Sale of his Paper, or to smother any safe Fall cation which tends to raise it? It is the gre Drift, therefore the constant Practice, of bo Sorts, to humour their Readers, to incense a mislead them; to magnify their own Favourity to blacken and traduce their Opponents, to nothing but Excellency and Merit in the form to allow nothing but Folly or Malignity in latter.

a very witty, but very unfair and bitter Paper the late Queen's Time, we must believe a wonder, as doubtless the Author meant Readers should, that Lord Cowper had started once from an Attorney's Clerk, to a Lord Chancello

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cellor; from transcribing Briefs, to keep the Great Seal, and to preside on the Bench; that a Page vas converted into a Captain-General, and that he Duke of Marlborough had been raised from carrying his Master's Train, to the Command of he Confederate Army. We have feen, fays hat lively Writer, mentioning, or rather inventng the wild Marvels of the Whig Ministry, who vere to be represented as having done nothing ut what was wild and marvellous; We have en Footmen remov'd from behind the Coach to the Inside, and the Livery left off for be lac'd Coat. Princes have been made out of ages, Chancellors out of Clerks, and the White taff and Blue Ribbon bestow'd as Play-Things upthe Laquey and By-blow *.

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Was this Author to be credited in recountig any Party-Matter, or in drawing any Partyharacter? He might with equal Truth and Conflency, though not with equal Policy, have inormed his Readers, that they had feen Wonders
ill greater, "A Presbyterian retrieving the Honour of the Church; a Diffenter, from taking
Notes at a Conventicle, dictating at the Council-Table, and governing a High-Church
Queen, by the Merit of his superior Zeal for
the Hierarchy; that they had seen a Barrister

O 5 " help-

Vide Examiner, Monday, January 12. 1712.

helping the Crown to an Heir; the Issue of a Lawyer's Daughter ruling Three Kingdoms;

the Grand-daughter of Chancellor Hyde hold.

er ing the Sceptre by Hereditary and Divine

Right; a God's Vicegerent upon Earth de-

feended from a Wilishire Justice of the

" Peace!"

SUCH ugly, or fuch ludicrous Lights, can much Spite and a little Wit, throw upon the highest and the noblest Characters; and so easy it is to make an ill Draught of the best, yet one more pleasing to Ill-nature and Ignorance than it were just! This is a Work fitting every mean, every licentious, Genius; 'tis not strange that it draws many Adventurers, who, to succeed, need only invent and rail, crack Jests without Wit, argue without Sense, and affert without Truth.

This was literally the Undertaking, their literally the Talents of Dyer and Roper, Co-tem. poraries with the Examiner, and, without a Grain of his Wit, as much read as he. Their Ribaldry, their blunt Abuse and wooden Satire, had many Admirers: They diverted Ale-houses, and kept alive the Rage of Party, which is too easily kept alive, when such Wretches can serve the Turn. Their Reviling was called Smartness; their personal Rancour was Love for their Country; their stupid Guesses, shewed their Sagacity; their Forgery of Facts, good Intelligence: Even their Contradictions

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radictions and Impossibilities were swallowed as Facts and Signs of deep Forefight. All who had o nobly and for fo many Years supported the Throne, were Enemies to Monarchy: The Bihops were pulling down the Church: The Difenters governed all Things, though none of them vere employed: The Whigs were bringing inhe Pretender, as the Prelates were Presbytery. There were no Jacobites in the Three Kingdoms; r the Jacobites were the Queen's best Friends. ven when they thought themselves strong enough. o place him upon her Throne, and had actually tempted it. The Dutch were our worst Enenies; the French our truest Friends: Popery vas better than Presbytery. The Duke of Marlorough was neither a General nor a Soldier, out certainly a Coward; Lord Somers was a harer with Kid the Pirate; and a Lunatic from Oxford was the Saviour of the Church.

THESE were the then prevailing Doctrines and Positions; this the popular System of political Belief, and these miserable Authors the popular Directors in Politics. Ought not such Examination and producing so much Heat and Delusion and Blood, to serve as a Warning to all People that can but read and remember, how rash and dangerous it is to trust, and how much they ought to despise, false, hot, and abusive Writers, who

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fcatter Calumny, Imposture and Ribaldry, only to serve the Interest of a Party, or their own Interest; who for this End stick at no Abuse, no Falshood, and even torture Facts into False hood, and Merit into Dispraise; who advance not what is true and healing, but what is mischievous and pleasing. The poor People are always their Bubbles and Property, and they live and prosper by deceiving them.

Nothing is more to the Disgrace of such Libels and Libellers, than that they are most loud and current during public Distraction and Distress; that they thrive best when the Public suffers most, and when public Distraction prevails. Popular Discontents are their Nourishment, and they the Fuel of public Discontents, which sometimes have no other.

A FRENCH Quack in London, when the Plague raged at Marseilles, and was terribly apprehended here, swore, "that if the Plague did but come hither, he should surely make his "Fortune." Had the same narrow, unseeling Genius been a Penman in pursuit of Fortune, or a Firebrand of Party, he would have rejoiced in popular Commotions and the Prospect of a Civil War; a Season when Pamphlets swarm most, and Invectives sly saster; when Fury and Uppor proar prevail, Law is despited, the still Voice of Reason

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It would furely spoil the Pleasure of a good litizen, when he is reading any lying and angry libel, to consider, that it is written purposely to eceive him, to make him a bad Neighbour and bad Subject; that it robs him of two valuable things, his Time and Tranquility, and supposes in to be a Dure and in Leading-strings.

WHAT can be a greater Crime, what can gue a worse Spirit, than, for Vengeance, for Peny, or a Place, to propagate Discord d Falshood? Not to care who is hurt, or hat Mischief be done, so the Author be graied, and the Paper sell? This is a Proceeding o heinous to be aggravated, scarce credible, too common.

APUBLIC Libel admits but of one Allevion; I mean, when, with all its mischievous endency, it is produced without Malice. It is natural to pity the poor offending Author, to excusing himself to a Secretary of State, abusing the Government, said, "He did it from no Ill-will, but only for Bread." When Secretary asked him, Why he did not then secretary asked him, Why he did not then set to write for the Government? "Alas, my Lord, said the scared Calumniator, I shall then want Bread, for then nobody will buy what I write."

IT was not Ambition, it was not Ill-natura that guided bis Pen; and if he did any Harm he meant none. But when Rancour and Rage or a greedy Spirit, arms the Hand of an Au thor; when he openly defies Authority, belye and blackens those who bear it, and vilifies a their Measures, not because they are wrong though he may fay fo, but because they ar theirs; they only who are influenced and mile by him, are intitled to Pity, but he himself none.

MONSIEUR Patin, an eminent and win Physician at Paris, who had long feen the Pa fities and Calumnies spread by the Writers News and Politics, gives them a Character for ke a able to his Indignation; Genus hominum audati fimum, mendacissimum, avidissimum ut Rem f ciant, " A most shameless, a most lying Tribe of most abandoned in Pursuit of the Peny They indeed rarely consider what is Right Wrong, but what will take. Is any good M unpopular, or to be made fo? They cry his sys app down; and then let him be ever so able, ev fo virtuous, he is guilty and foolith. Is a wort less Man popular, or is it worth while to ma him so? They cry him up; and he has at on all Merit, and every fine Quality. The in the sign all Merit, and every fine Quality. The in the sign deified a Sad tion. Pens which libelled a Tennison deified a San verell.

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Is the popular Humour for War? Or does a ry for War answer any End of Sedition or Gain ? oes it hurt a Man or a Party they hate? Or bes it gratify the Men and Party they espouse? r does it quicken the Sale of a Libel? They e presently loud for War, be it ever so unseanable, ever so ruinous, and inveigh against all cific Men and Counfels. Is the Sound of ace in fashion, or serves any of the narrow and fionate Purposes abovementioned? They are: hement Advocates for Peace, let it be ever fo emature, and the Terms ever fo fcandalous: ey then vilify all the Managers and all the Adotages of the War, and extol all who would ke a ruinous Peace. Is the Peace solid and nourable, and they displeased and disappointed must be shewn in hideous Colours, and the pple taught to hate it, and all that had any nd in it.

Credulity and Mutability of the People, they ays appeal to them, because they are always to deceive them. They have two short tims: Whatever those whom they dislike upt, is bad; though it were to save the Na: Whatever promotes their Party or their tr, is good; though it threaten National Decition. The same Pens which had inculcated we Obedience to a weak Prince, barbarously

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trampling upon all Law, excited Rebellionageing an able Prince ruling benevolently by Law Could there be more daring Impiety, or more shocking Affurance? And ought such memorable Affurance and Impiety ever to be forgot?

WHAT could the People think of such miles able Guides, or of themselves, for not detelin them? They indeed reap their chief Securit from Oblivion. They bounce and rail for Day: Their Productions are read and throw aside: It is forgot that every next Production of theirs contradicts their last. They praise an revile, they revile and praise, the same Ma in the short Revolution of a Moon, as they changed with it; yet their Inconsistency not minded, because their past Labours are no remembered. Such Labours survive not the Date, and like the Insects of a Day, as they we formed for the Day, they die with it.

UNHAPPILY for one of these transe Writers, who trusted to his Talent in well time a Thing, as the Phrase is, a Reader of his caughim cruelly mangling in one Paper, a Charad upon which he had lately bestowed much Incer in another. This the Gentleman happened remember, though it was several Days bestowed knowing him, asked him, how could so mulate Merit deserve so much present Satire. How says the Author; have you not heard the New Says the Author; have you not heard the New Says the Sa

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e has (naming a very honourable Person and urfing him) " He has taken a Place, and We are all just where we were." He meant, beles himself, many other Candidates for Places, ho had long inveighed at all Placemen, in hopes remove and fucceed them.

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THIS is another shameless Practice of such fair and passionate Writers, to represent all aces as odious and even criminal, whilst ey themselves are thirsting after them, and only lat them because they cannot get them. This always a proper Answer to such maglignant ailers, and ought to be a constant Antidote ainst their Malignity: Nor can there be a eater Disgrace to their Readers, than to be at influenced by fuch ridiculous Prejudice and ailing. Without the Establishment of Employents, of Places and Distinction, no human ciety can be established, no more than witht Magistracy and Laws. Both these imply aces as well as Priority: And none but a mere ob, nor even a Mob without Intoxication, n dream of fubfifting without the Degrees of igher and Lower, without Places and Inequality, d without Government, or dream of preserving overnment without Governors, without Men Place and Office: For the chief Governor es but hold the chief Place. Where there are he New aws, they must be executed; where there is Autho-

Authority, it must be administered; nor care either be done without Hands, without Ministers and Officers, nor are these to be had without Support, without Places and Recompences.

ALL this is fo plain, that it is almost a Shame to prove it; but it is a greater Shame to those who make it necessary, and no small one to such as want such Proof.

HUMAN Passions are too powerful for the human Understanding: Where Disgusts are strong Reason is weak. When we are brought to dislike the Persons of Men we dislike their good Fortune. When we come to envy their Fortune we dislike their Persons; and whatever the have, whatever they do, we are apt to hate, who we hate them. In this unhappy Turn and Imbedislity in human Nature, lies the great Encouragement and Strength of Libellers. They preceive how easy it is to make Men think ill of on another; how natural it is to wish ill where we think ill, and to fall into the strongest Predices for the silliest Reasons.

An ancient Baronet in Lincolnshire, who we fond of Nottingham Ale beyond all other Laure, though no Enemy to any, yet wouldness taste a Drop of it, nor bear to hear it propose after the Lord Chancellor Finch, who had made a very just Decree in his Disfavour, was created as a very just Decree in his Disfavour as a very just Decree in his Disf

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rever, he conceived an inveterate Aversion to at Ale and that Place, and, whenever he menoned it, he called it in spite Snortingham; therere often mentioned it.

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We ought to be the more upon our Guard inft hafty Censure and unreasonable Piques, we are prone to them. We ought to judge Men and their Conduct with the more Caun, because we are apt to do it with Prejudice is is the Voice of Humanity; this is but riftian Charity. We should read all Writers h Caution, but cannot arm ourselves with too ich, when we read Party-Writers, or too scrubully consider their Drift and Motives.

live Ry Reader of those warm Orators, and ask himself, whether they do not speak the Passions as well as to the Passions; ther Men in a Flame can reason candidly, or clearly; whether an angry Man can represent y; whether what gives most Offence, would any, if it came from a different Quarter and trent Men: Whether public Complaints be often breathed from Griefs which the Public not seel, and might not be removed by a neely which would not make the Public easier: ether one who gets a Peny, by censuring Ministry, or hopes for a Place by a Change-Ministers, knows State Affairs better, or decondact them better, than they, or would

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lose a Peny by praising them, though they ever for manifestly deserved his Praise: Whether on who collects News knows more of the Condition of Christendom, than the Secretary of State whether either the Dealer in News or in Politicks, would hurt his Paper by generous Trut and Observation, or would not rather promote by Misrepresentations, and by ill-natured and random Censure?

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WHOEVER is the Author of Slander at Invective, usurps the Place of Justice, awar Judgment, and inflicts personal Punishment; most unnatural Judge, governed by his own in dence, decreeing in Wrath, and condemnia without hearing! Cicero observing and censuri the scandalous, personal Invectives allowed Athens, even upon the Stage, fays, it was p haps " excusable thus to lash popular Incen " aries, and the Sons of Sedition *; though had been still better to have left them tot " Judgment of the Tribunal, than that of a But to fuffer fach Invectives again " Men in Authority, was unpardonable." mentions Pericles, who held the chief. same great Author says, that to vilify and de ciate fuch as were intrusted with the Adm stration of the Roman State, was an Attacku

^{*} Populares homines, improbos, in Repub.! tiofos.

ne State itself, and consequently liable to the me Construction and Punishment *.

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These scandalous Scurrilities upon the Perons of Men, intolerable in any State, could
ot be always borne even in that of Athens.
wen the Athenians, fond of Licentiousness beond any civilized Nation, were forced to rerain it by a Law. Horace, no Enemy to just
atire, observes, that its Excesses upon the Stage
were so violent, as to require such Restraint, as the
atural Effect and Cure of Liberty abused ‡. If
his Law, then and therefore made by the Areoagus, cramped the Spirit of the Comic and other
Vriters, whom had they to thank but themlives?

It was high Time to have recourse to such Check, when Alcibiades, for want of a Reres from Law, for an Attack upon his Chather in the Poems of Eupolis, redressed himlif by drowning the Poet: Terrible Vengence, as unjustifiable as what provoked it, but
of surprising from a Man of his great Spirit,

^{*} Majestatem minuere, est de dignitate, aut amlitudine, aut potestate populi, aut eorum quibus opulus potestatem dedit, aliquid derogare. Cic.

^{1 —} In vitium libertas excidit, et vim Dignam lege regi — Hor. de Art. Poet.

preat Quality, and public Dignity, exposed to public Scorn in a wanton Lampoon! Both acts arbitrarily: Eupolis setting himself up for a Judg and a Doer of Justice, assaulted the Reputation of Alcibiades: Just so reasoned Alcibiades*, and took away the Life of Eupolis.

Thus ended the invective Strains of the Greek Poets; and ended in Difgrace, as they have been exerted without Mercy or Bounds §. A their Licentiousness had been extreme and shocking, the Law was awful, and its Penalties drain ful: By it the Offenders were to be cudgelled

nay, cudgelled to Death +.

MACHIAVE L's Distinction betweenput die Calumny and public Accusation, will always just. Accusation infers Facts and Proofs, as proceeds by them. Calumny supposes ever Thing, and proves nothing: The less it demonstrates, the more it can invent, and charge the highest Guilt upon the greatest Innocence. It generally addressed to the Vulgar, and conceive

* _ Doluere cruento

Dente lacestiti. Hor. Epist. ad August.

§ Turpiter obticuit, sublato jure nocendi.

Hor, de Art. Poet.

+ -Formidine fustis
Ad bene dicendum reducti. Hor. Epist. ad Aug

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As the Poor are apt to envy the Rich, Men Ambition to emulate Men in Power, the Untunate such as slourish, 'tis natural for mean oils to bear Spite to such as do not resemble em, and for bad Characters to traduce good. his Trade they easily monopolize. Such as ey rival cannot rival them, and therefore they e unanswerable. Language like their own, nich is the only proper Language for them, is nat no Gentleman can return them. No welled Man is a Match for a Scold, nor will envy in the Credit of excelling in his Profession.



NUMBER XXIX.

The Subject of Libels continued.

HE first Step to Knowlege is to be sensible that we want it; and we must perceive Use of it before we know its Value. The t Step to guard ourselves against Prejudices, is be sure that we are subject to them. The it Resection ought to be, that it is as unjust in

us to bear Prejudices against others, as it is others to bear Prejudices against us.

IF none but benevolent Thoughts were enter tained, no malevolent Courfes would be follow ed. Neighbours would not treat Neighbou with odious Names, nor charge those Names fuch who bear them, with criminal Meaning which are confidently imputed by one Side, w never owned by the other. Indeed, the who Drift of fuch Names is to promote Bittem and Strife. They are like Weapons offensive, turning Wound for Wound, the Reproach Feel for that of Knave, and Nickname for Nic A Tory is a guilty Character to a Whi a Whig is equally so to a Tory; yet each is plea with his own: They differ only in the Confin tion, and are guarded by firong Prejudices again making a true one, but so pleased with such P judices, that they would be forry to lose the They find Delight in hating the opposite Chan ters, and in esteeming their own: A Tem proper to perpetuate Piques and Fewds, Proof against all Cure! The Spirit of Faction civil Rage not yet kindled into civil War, ripe for it, supporting itself, and annoying Opponents by any Means, however unfair barbarous. So it do but succeed, it cares how; and in order to it, its great Aim will

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IT is a much easier Task to raise a Party-spirit han to lay it, to inflame than to calm and extinuish. Very mean Instruments serve to excite Mutiny in an Army, and Discontents and Sediion in a Community, such as the ablest Geneals and the wifest Magistrates cannot prevent nor ompose. Two common Soldiers raised such a urious Uproar in a Roman Army, as threatened e Destruction of the Commanders, and even of e Emperor; nor did it end without infinite ruelty and Slaughter. Yet the Incendiaries orked up the Soldiers to all this Rage and Difder, chiefly by aggravating the common and ceffary Lot of Soldiers, that "they were fubject to Duty and Danger, and had no more Pay than they were promised." Afterwards deed, to feed their mad Rage, they invented any Calumnies, which all paffed with the blind oud for Truth and friendly Information, and oduced the Murder of many of their Officers, ablest and most vigilant. Yet so many Vicns not fatisfying the Incendiaries, who still fled for more Blood, especially that of the neral, one of them openly charged him with Affaffination of a dear Brother, whom he er had: And nothing but this Discovery, that Affaffination was all imaginary and framed, Vol. IV. and

and that the Brother was just created, as well a just killed, saved the General from a rel one *.

ALL Crouds, in Cities as well as in Campa are credulous, violent, easily missed, hard to be undeceived. Whilst their Seducer is their Idol any Man who would disabuse them is considered as their Enemy, and in danger of being their Victim. Their Prejudice is blind to both, and teaches them, that in all this Folly and Mischie they are well advised, and righteously employed.

THE drunken Mob, who demolished Houses public Worship in the late Queen's Time, thouse such brutal Impiety the Work of God, and the crazy Ecclesiastic, whose Phrensy inspired them God's best Ambassador. They adored the wretched popular Meteor, and hated as he did, to because he did, the most amiable Names at Characters then in being, all moderate Men; as Moderation itself.

NEITHER is much Art required in finithe Many: Every Society, every Condition Life, will readily find Evils and Inconvenient to complain of, Losses and Disappointment public Calamities, severe Laws and Tan Whoever rails loudest against those Evils, how ever necessary and inevitable, is sure to be be

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^{*} See Tacitus, Annal I.

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eard by those who lie under them, and will be eckoned their special Friend; though, far from ringing them any Relief, he only aggravates heir Sufferings by teazing and probing a Wound which he knows he cannot heal: And could such slove him for being misled by him, see through is evil Purposes or Folly, they would soon hange their Fondness for him into another Pason, and bear with Patience what they must bear, e it ever so disagreeable, and they ever so angry. In the trusts to their Rage, which he can so easi-rouse, and fears not their Reason, which they seldom use, and he takes care they shall not. Human Society cannot subsist but at the

spence of Particulars, who must part with their sood as well as their Money, when public Want. Distress calls for either or both. It would a desireable Blessing to be exempt from Taxes of all public Burdens, were the Public secure ithout them——But, to be discharged from em, when the Public must sink or perish for ant of them, would be sacrificing All to save a surt, which yet could not be so saved. Pericles led the Athenians, during the War with Lacemon, when the Plague and other Missortunes and made them tired of the War, and uneasy ith him, their General, that "it was better for private Men to suffer when the Public prospered, than for private Men to prosper

P 2

when the Public was in a State of Decay; be cause the private Ruin even of thriving Mea

is necessarily implied in the Ruin of the Pub-

" lic; but when the Public flourishes, private

Men are the more likely to flourish."

As Sickness and Sorrow and Death are the Lor and Conditions of natural Life; Impositions Pressures and Payment are the inseparable Terms of civil and focial Life. These however are all obvious Themes for Declamation, for tragical Strains, and fine Fuel for the Passions, which are so awake and tender upon this Head, that very coarse Clamour, and the most absurd Ontors, are able so to fire them, especially those of the unobserving Multitude, too easily incensed with the Sounds of Property and Liberty, even when most deceitfully and idly echoed. The present Pique and Sensation animates them, and when their Blood boils, no great Art is required to keep up the Ferment. A dull lying Libel, or a miserable Couplet will do: For the present State of Things feems always the worst to those who dislike it.

WAT Tyler's chief Argument to his Swim of Levellers, was such a Couplet:

When Adam delved, and Eve fren, Who was then a Gentleman?

Vor nee hey We here o mongf heir R vere no ver ob his Ob IT m Men, 1 Men, fl Il accu on and Conditi evel all et free udges, ill and estroy Archive Knowle raints nean In eized t Commo an into

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Nor needed he any other to convince them, that hey were all as good as their Betters, and that here ought to be neither higher nor lower mongst the Sons of Adam. In the Tumult of heir Rage they were not aware, that if some were not above others, none could be safe, however obvious their own present Proceedings made his Observation.

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IT may feem wonderful that any Number of den, much more that an Hundred thousand den, should be found in a civilized Country, ll accustomed to the Conditions of Subordinaon and Society, yet all at once renouncing those Conditions and all Subordination, all agreeing to evel all Distinction, to open all the Gaols, to et free and employ all Criminals, to murder all udges, Magistrates, and all Men of Rank; to ill and rob all the Industrious and Wealthy, to estroy all their Wealth, to burn all Records, all irchives, and Writings, and thence abolish all Knowlege, and to cancel all Laws and Retraints whatsoever! Yet this Spirit, raised by pean Incendiaries, Wat Tyler and a few more, eized the Commonalty every-where; and the Commonalty, in order to remove Grievances, an into Perdition.

GRIEVANCES is a Word of endless Exent and Meaning; nor, where it signifies any Thing besides the Breach of Laws is it possible

P 3

to fix it. The Imprisonment of Persons, the Seizure of Property, Taxes imposed, Lives taken away, or attempted, all against Law, are Grievances, and dreadful ones; tragically felt here be fore the Revolution, now happily abolished; but again furiously threatening us. Under his present Majesty we suffer no Grievance which Law sorbids, and we enjoy all Protection and Security which Law requires or Humanity dictates. One of the most threatening Grievances to a State, is public Ingratitude for public Benefits. The new to it, and the Effect of it, is Licentiousness; and both of them infer or prefage all other Grievances: Ungrateful and licentious Language is followed naturally and too fast by ungrateful and icentious Actions: Men from faying what they please will soon learn to do what they please; and the one is often intended to introduce the other.

THERE were many public Grievances in Wat Tyler's Time; but his own was only perfonal, the Infult of a brutal Tax-gatherer upon his Daughter: Yet he became the Idol of the Multitude; he was regarded as their Deliverer, while he was leading them to Outrages, Poverty and the Gallows, and under the Cry of Oppression was promoting public and private Destruction His Followers were too blind and raging to ask him or themselves, " whether the Rights and

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Liberties of Englishmen could subsist; whether human Society could subsist, upon such Terms, by the Exercise of savage Violence, by canceling all Rights, and by dissolving all Society?" We may easily conceive how, under such Rage and Insatuation; such Fondness for him, and Hatred to their Superiors, they would have treated any Man attempting to shew them into what a Gulph he was leading them.

THE Consequence of this mad Insurrection was a natural one, a Cloud of Martyrs to their own Folly, and a wanton Increase of Power to the vicious Court of Richard II. wantoning be-

fore in the Abuse of Power.

As the Tyranny of a Prince is Licentiousness in one; Licentiousness in the People is the Tyranny of All over their Governors and one another; and both Prince and People, by grasping at more Power and more Liberty than they can manage, lose what they have. If it be Madness in a Prince to seek to be lawless, as I think it is, and do not remember one Prince sinding Happiness in that unhappy Pursuit; it is rather more Madness in the People to seek to be Licentious. Single Tyranny may last some time, and often does long; but Licentiousness, which is popular Tyranny, must soon destroy itself, and generally leads to what seems most opposite to it, single Tyranny.

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WHEN A'll are Mafters there can be no Security, consequently no true Liberty to any, much less any Concord amongst all. Some Subordination will foon be found necessary, and then he who can influence most by cajoling best. will foon come to fway all. And as the Many are always blind to their Favourite, as well as to those who are not so, they will be apt, in their headstrong Partiality to a new Idol, and in their furious Antipathy to his Opponents, to compliment him with fo much Power (perhaps more than what they deposed, or would depose, his Predecessor for claiming) that the same People who before thought all Subjection to be Slavery, will find themselves Slaves instead of Subjects: and probably not perceive the Difference till 'in too late to make it.

I'm is with Liberty, as 'tis with Power: It is always unsafe when it is excessive. The same Limits that separate Power and Liberty secure both. Liberty is Power in the Hands of the People; Power is Liberty in the Hands of the Prince. Unbounded Liberty is as dangerous as unbounded Power; dangerous to the People, as well as to the Prince; and there is as much an End of Liberty when the People can do what they please, as when the Prince can. He who domineers over his Superiors is as much a Tytant, as he who does so over his Inseriors; or more

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more a Tyrant, as the one only abuses his Trust, the other both abuses and usurps it.

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NONE of the Turkish Emperors, terribly arbitrary as they are, ever did, or ordered Things more extravagantly arbitrary, than the ragged Leaders of the Rabble did at Constantinople in deposing their late Emperor, and for some time afterwards, under the present. One of them, who owed a little Money to a Butcher (for a Debt from a Beggar could not be great) obliged the new Grand Seignior and the Divan, where this Ragamuffin was then Omnipotent, to invest his Creditor the Butcher with the Principality of Wallachia. It was found Advice from the Cham of Tartary to the Emperor and his Ministers, upon this Occasion, to humour the dirty popular Chiefs, to let them do and fay, fwagger and dictate as they pleased, as the surest way of rendering them contemptible to the Populace. They became so in a short Time, and then due Vengeance overtook them.

THE same Laws which intitle the People to Protection from the Crown, intitle the Crown to Obedience and Reverence from the People, whilf the Person who wears it observes these Laws. Proportionable Respect is by the same Laws due to all the subordinate Magistrates and Ministers of the Crown, who square their Conduct by the Law: To insult them is to defy Law and Justice.

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As 'tis Defamation against the People to call in question their just Rights; 'ris defaming the Crown and its Ministers, to vilify and traduce them in the Exercise of their Regal and Ministerial Rights.

THE meanest Tradesman has a just Claim of Damages for scandalizing him in his Dealings. and hurting his Credit. Is there no Crime in alarming the Public by false Imputations and Calumnies wantonly thrown upon public Counfels and public Men? Can Trade go on, fays an industrious Citizen very justly, if Men in Trade are exposed to be undone by Scandal and Misrepresentation? No. The lowest Tradesman is therefore intitled to Damages and Amends for Aspersions upon his Character. Now as he who expects Justice should do Justice, would it not appear very unjust, and even surprising, to heat any of those Tradesmen, so tender of their own Character, aspersing and blackening that of their Governors with equal Freedom and Folly, or chearfully liftening to those who do? They would profecute any Man for once treating them with the same Freedom and Acrimony. Could fuch Traducers decently complain if they were profecuted for throwing their Invectives upon the first Names in the Nation?

CAN there be more partial Dealing than this, or fronger Proof of a prejudiced Spirit, and of

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Liberty abused? Few Men practise what even Children know, that "we ought to do to every "Man what we would have all Men do to us." Surely the Character of a Privy Counsellor is as much the Care of the Law, as the Character of a Tradesman. Let me add another Observation equally true and important, that "the surest Way "to lose Liberty is to abuse it."

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NUMBER XXX.

The Subject of Libels continued and concluded.

RUDE Behaviour is allowed by all to be inexcusable; yet it is by many often justified, when they see it used towards such as they dislike. Rude Writing, still more unpardonable, is excused and commended, if it annoy those whom we wish to see annoyed. Thus what is universally condemned is occasionally approved. We always find a Plea for what we love or hate, and Reason is pressed into the Service of the Passions. It is not always true, that those who love

love the Treason hate the Traitor, at least whilst he is committing it. They then chiefly begin to hate him, when they no longer want him. It is the same with Men of brutal Manners, whether exercised with their Tongues or their Pens. Those who are pleased with their foul Occupation will not immediately find their Persons odious.

I HAVE seen with Concern a very sensible Man not only pleased with a very ugly, very unlike Character, merely because he hated the Person for whom it was drawn, but heard him commend the miserable Man who drew it, though he well knew him to be animated by Malice only, and that it wanted all just Resemblance of the Original.

FROM such Encouragement angry Writers, particularly Party-writers, are great Dealers in Characters, especially those of such eminent Men whom they consider as their Opponents. This Practice, which requires the utmost Delicacy and Tenderness, is generally pursued without any, but, on the contrary, with apparent Want of all Charity, Decency and Truth. As it is their great Drift to make Men odious, their great Study is to make them hideous; and when they imagine that they have made a Man appear bad, they think themselves justified in using him barbarously. They first labour to render him

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inpopular, then triumph, and sometimes live ipon his Unpopularity. For whoever is the Obed of their Slander, is industriously and considently set up as the Object of public Hate.

'Tis pity such wicked Policy should have my Success; it is great pity it should have so much; since the best Men are often thus hunted lown by the Rage and Clamour of the worst, and apposed to real Sufferings by the shameless Cry

nd Imputation of forged Guilt.

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A PAPER that once obtains to be popular, as many miserable Papers have been, grows at he same Time oracular, and all the Falshoods it, like those uttered by the old Oracles, are elieved without Scruple or Inquiry, because hey come from thence; at least they are believed or a while, till they have had their Effect, and he bad Impressions are made; and they are the soner made because they are bad. Most People, specially the lowest, are pleased to see exalted Characters depressed, and bright Characters suled. This Practice alone has served to make hany low Writers popular, and ingenious bitter Writers still more popular.

IF dull Scurrility be pleasing, witty Scurrility dorned with Fancy and Stile, must be very pleasing. Even the best Men, though they condemn are curious to see it, and cannot help being

ntertained with it.

THIS good Reception of Abuse and Calumi ny will always be an Encouragement to Men of bad and bitter Hearts to be pouring out their Ve. nom upon Men of Eminence and Name. For Abuse upon obscure Men cannot have equal Progress and Effect. It is therefore the best Po. licy in Revilers to aim high. But though fuch Policy may bring them Money, and, if they are ingenious Men, Praise, it will be Money basely earned, and but very partial Praise, fince while the Wit is extolled, the Application of it will be detefted. And for dull Scurrility, though it pass well with the Rabble, the Author will be taken for one of them, at least for a very dishonest Man, if he have a Capacity above them, and yet in fuch unmanly Inftances condefcends to theirs.

No generous Mind will blacken and wound merely because it can do so with Sasety. The Terrors of the Law, and the Resentment of Particulars, may be evaded by very dull Skill and small Arts. But a candid Heart despites all crooked Dealings, and scorns to offend Truth and the Persons of Men, only because it can shelter itself behind Evasions and Reserves. Where-ever all the World applies the Spite of an Author, there he will be believed to have intended it; and if he know so much, he is an answerable for all the rest. A Dash, or a so-reign Feature thrown into a Picture, will be constructed.

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frued to proceed from the Caution or Cunning of the Painter, and one Stroke of Likeness though a tinfer no Blemish, shall be found to correspond with every aggravated and ugly Line in the whole Piece. The Ill-nature of the Author readily trusts to the Ill-nature of the Reader, to ind out who it is he means.

THE finest Poem may be burlesqued by a roll Imitator, the straitest Shape warped by a piteful Pencil, and the fairest Character blacken-

d by an ill-natured Pen.

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e con-Arued SUCH Characters therefore, or any Characer, ought never to be attempted but by the most andid and impartial Pens; such as those of Pary-writers never are, nor can be; yet none are forward as they to make fuch Attempts. Who fould take the Reprefentation of any Action, r the Character of any Person from those whose usiness it is to misrepresent, to praise, and to preciate, to heighten, to lessen and to blacken very Action and every Person? They profess to rect the public Choice, whom to hate and hom to love. They extol their own Friends d Measures only, condemn all the rest, and do oth blindly. Are fuch Men to be credited? fould any Man now take the Account of the imes, and of those who lived in them, from e Strange, Dyer or Abel Roper? Yet these en were once in great Vogue, were much read.

read, much credited by their different Parties, and in a good Degree guided their Passions.

SURELY no Man who is angry at another is fit to draw his Character; yet Anger is generally the great Call, often the great Qualification for fuch an Undertaking; an Undertaking which requires great Discernment, as well as a Temper altogether cool and unprejudiced. Every angry Man expects that you should be as angry as he and would interest all Men in his private Griefs, which he therefore covers and recommends under public Pretences and Zeal: If you do not adopt his Interest and Passions you are no longer a Friend to your Country, and must excuse him for representing you as an Enemy to it.

EVERY one ought to take Part with the Unhappy and Afflicted. Is a worthy Man difappointed, or a Sufferer upon any account? It should be Matter of Concern to every Man: But, if the Public do not fuffer too, we cannot sympathize with him upon the public Account though whilft he is under the Agitation of his Paffions, which are always apt to darken and milled the Mind, he may imagine his Cause and that of the Public to be the same. Does a bad, a worthless, or an infignificant Man, missing his unreasonable Aims, complain that Merit is neglected and inveigh against such as have Favours to be-Row, for bestowing them better than upon him?

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do not conceive that the Public, or any Man nit, need be concerned otherwise than to conemn his Assurance, for interesting the Publics rany who regard it, in his private Importances set by such Men the Public is sometimes appeald to, its Aid invoked, and the first and best sen belonging to it aspersed and insulted.

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WHOEVER is heartily disposed to speak ill fanother, will easily find fomething to fay; or he cannot find it, he may invent it- Both acts and Qualities are readily coined by a willing ancy, or blackened and aggravated by a maleolent Heart. Proceedings the most Advantageus to the People, may, by a malicious Represention of them, or even by an unpleasing Name ven them, be rendered odious to the People. leasures the most Mischievous to the People, may, y plaulible and false Colouring, be made dear nd interesting to the People. The Reformaon, with all its Tendency to rescue the People om Darkness and Thraldom, was far from beg a popular Undertaking. The infernal Triunal of the Inquisition, with all its Horrors, arbarity and Flames, is adored as well as feared the Populace.

A DEALER in fatirical Characters is the oft unfit Person in the World to draw that of hers; for he is at once Witness, Judge and recutioner, and utterly unqualified for the Busi-

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that he is provoked, and thus furnishes the World with a good Reason for not being provoked too, though it be his great Aim to provoke the World to be as angry as he, and consequently as unfair. He is privately, perhaps mistakenly, piqued, and scattering the envenomed Arrows of his Wrath at random, makes public Victims of innocent and worthy Men.

Who had a better or more adorable Character than Socrates? Yet the comic Poet Aristophanes presented such a frightful Picture of him to the Athenians, and forged such a false, but such a popular Charge, of Libertinism of Opinion, against that Divine Person, only for entertaining Notions of the Supreme Being derogatory to popular Superstition, and to the Plurality of Gods at Athens, that they condemned him to die. The pious Advocate for One God was put to Death as an Atheist. In the Eyes of Foolstic highest Wisdom is Folly. The most subject to Death as an Atheist. In the Eyes of Foolstic highest Wisdom is Folly. The most subject to Death as an Atheist Followers.

By this Fate of Socrates, and the person Malice of Aristophanes, which then had its Effect, the Character of Socrates is not hurt, but that of his spiteful Enemy greatly impaired What aggravated his Malice, is, that many this Plays were full of Jests and Bussionnies of

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on the Gods, and intended to expose them to public Derision. What shameless Assurance in such a Man, a professed Droll upon Divine Subects, and even upon the Divinities themselves, to accuse any Man, especially so great and so good Man, for Speculations about Religion!

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Mr. DRYDEN* gave a very pertinent Anwer to a Romish Priest after the Revolution, who wanted him to employ his Wit against the Proestants. "Father, said the shrewd old Poet, my Zeal for you has already made me burn my Fingers: I have long experienced, that one who believes the Infallibility of a Man, worships a Waser as his God, and trusts that you can create a Deity out of Dough, makes a ridiculous Figure in attempting to ridicule any religious Opinion, or any Notion about Religion, however ridiculous it be."

WHAT Characters are to be handled with enderness and Decency, if great Characters be

^{*} Mr. Dryden having turned Papist, or pretended do so, in King James's Time, to demonstrate his neerity, and himself a good Courtier, wrote the ind and Panther, in Defence of Popery; a Poem hich had some good Lines in it, but much weak easoning; which was soon after ridicul'd in a conversation between the City Monse and the Country onse.

not, especially by private and obscure Men? Vinlence and Calumny are no Marks of Guilt, except in him who utters them: and the heaviest Charge in every Libel falls upon the Libeller. All the Blots he makes in a fair Character, are so many real ones upon his own; nor will any reasonable Man expect Truth and Candour out of a Mouth that soams with Rage, and slows with Spite. Illwill is a surious Prompter; it delights in mangling Characters, in pulling down the Highest, in blackening the Fairest, in distorting the Uprightest, and in misrepresenting All.

IF an impartial Hand were to draw that of the Chancellor Clarendon, he would appear to have been an able Minister, the cool Conductor of the Restoration; successfully employed afterwards in the Service of the Crown; a true Friend to the Constitution, a Patron of the Church, with Christian Temper towards Diffenters; zealous for the true Interest of the King and kind to his Adherents; equally vigilant for that of the Laws, in Opposition to Sycophans and unworthy Favourites, who in Flattery to the Person of the King, were undermining his Authority, by setting it above the Laws, which were its fastest and only Support.

This was his true Character. A far different, and a shocking one was given him by the hot Party-men, his Enemies. Upon that great oublice

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public Change, as all the Cavaliers expected Fayour and Places, there were twenty Candidates or one Preferment; and as some Employments till remained, for Reasons of State, in the Hands of the late. Poffesfors, every disappointed Cavaier became a furious Malecontent, and a mortal foe to the Chancellor. A Cry was foon raifed gainst him, as neglecting the King's Friends, ugging his Enemies, and tampering with the Presbyterians. That Cry increased and spread, nd those Imputations were fast followed by nore and blacker. He was corrupt in Office, n Enemy to the King, whom he had faithfully erved, and just restored, and a Traitor to the tate, which he had fo lately faved. All who ailed at him because they were out of Place. erfifted to rail till they got in, and looking upn him as their Enemy, fluck at no Means to estroy him. Were such Men capable of any ir Conviction, of doing Justice to his great Merit, or even of feeing any in him?

Was the Treasurer Gedolphin ever fairly epresented by the Tories, after he employed he Whigs? Was his Successor ever truly painted by the Whigs, when he appeared at the Head is the Tories, or by the Tories when they faned him still leavened with Whiggism? Were hey not both the Buts of infinite Scurrility? Olly was found in their wisest Counsels, Ma-

lignity

lignity and Mischief in their fairest Intentions; the meanest Libellers, who knew least of them, had the most to say against them; and there was no End of Libels in all Shapes, in Pamphlets and Songs, Characters and Queries. Such is the Condition of human Life, such the Lot of human Society, that for a Pique or a Joke, or a little Gain, public Tranquillity is risked, and the

greatest Persons worried and belyed.

THE late Duke of Marlborough will ever be a Name of immortal Renown to the English Nation; the wifest Counsellor, the greatest General of his Time, equal to those of any Time: Superior, in the Cabinet and the Field, not only to public Enemies, but even to Fortune and Face tion; but exposed to popular Hate and Scom by the pestilent Breath of Libellers and the Gal of Party; all his Merit and Fame, all his Victor ries and Laurels unable to support him again Invectives and Whifpers; he triumphing Abroad over a Power dreadful for half a Century to a Europe, and impotent Calumny triumphing over him at Home; his many Victories and Con quests, many of them unbloody, all of them complete and glorious, decried as idle and ever destructive, all by the same Men, who had be fore celebrated him as victorious without Loss Men ; Sine clade victor.

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THESE Instances sufficiently shew, that the highest Services may be decried, the best Men raduced, and the greatest Merit rendered unpopular, by Prejudice and Clamour, by very low Means, and by very mean Instruments.

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In all great Changes, during all public Fernents, and public Difficulties, War substituting, tew Taxes imposed, or old ones increased, Trade ecreasing, great Events expected, great Attention raised, many hoping, many fearing, more isappointed than gratisted, all prone to Censuring, substituting public Measures fall wrong, as the best may, hey will be believed to have been concerted wrong, at least so represented, and thus the risest be made unpopular. Nor is Innocence and Ability any Defence against popular Clamour, hough raised by Art and Malice, and spread by Credulity and Folly. Even the best Counsels re most hateful to such as hate the Authors of them.

THE Sum of a malicious Character may be ue, the Facts true, yet the Character falfly rawn, by Aggravations thrown in and multilied; by Facts omitted, or half stated, or untily stated; and the whole Character, in itself lameless and amiable, shall appear hideous by nese Aggravations and Omissions.

RIDICULE, when 'tis outrageous, is itself diculous; that is, when it adds Facts and Co-

lours,

lours, omits the best Features, and invents bad ones. Sometimes Malice alone draws and falls fies the whole Character, yet confidently represents it for true.

UNDER this Liberty taken with Characters, the most Unexceptionable can never be safe. They who take it are to be considered as the Carnifices gloriae, as the Levellers and Assassing of great Merit and Fame. It can belong only to the lowest and the worst Characters to blacked the highest and the best.

THE accomplished Adrianus Turnebus, a Name zealously celebrated by Scaliger, Thuanus, and all the able Pens of his Time, deserved more Applause from his own short and true Testimony concerning himself, than from all his learned Writings, numerous and excellent as they are "It has, says he, been always a Caution with me, ten lerly and sacredly observed, Never to shew any Inclination to advance my own Fame, by blasting that of any Man "."

* Hoc semper religiosé cautéque servavi, ne mili per cujuscunque injuriam, viderer unquam Famam quærere voluisse. Adrian. Turneb. Adversar.

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NUMBER XXXI.

The Absurdity of Jacobitism, the Impiety of Popery, and the Enthusiasm of Party.

WE have seen the happy Issue of an unhallowed Rebellion, which was the genuine Off-spring of Jacobitism, Jacobitism not owned, ut carefully recommended under the venerable nd popular Name of Patriotism. A shameless Disguise! Jacobitism abolishes Patriotism. The tter is supported by Truth and Reason and Lierty, and it supports them. Jacobitism is unded in Nonsense: It sets up a Name against e Constitution, against the eternal Lights of ature, the Welfare of Society and all the Rights Men. It is defended just as Popery is defend-, by Frauds and Impossibilities. There is not ore Nonsense in the Infallibility of a Friar, an in the Indefeafibility of a Pretender; and e Papal Apostolic Succession is not a greater bsurdity, than the Pretender's Hereditary Suc-VOL. IV. ceffion:

ceffion: A Position which infers the Denial of a Providence; and is a Charge upon the Deity of leaving human Affairs to roll at random; or, which is as bad, to be conducted by Children and Madmen, by Bigots, who are the most dangerous Idiots; or by Fools prompted by Impostors. That a Pope can never err, is a Proposition as rational, as that a Tyrant cannot forseit.

THE Voice of Jacobitism is therefore the same with the Voice of Popery, to give up our Senses: And it is as consistent to believe that Almighty God may be made out of Dough, as that a good Ruler, a Character that implies Wisdom and Largeness of Heart, could be found in the narrow and undiscerning Genius of King James, a blind Bigot to pious Cheats, and crazy for Tyrannical Rule. And what better can be expected from those who inherit his Principles and his Blood?

JACOBITES do with Patriotism, as Papills do with Religion: They profanely profitute the Name to abolish the Thing. What Resemblance is there between the meek Jesus of Galilea, and the imperious Impostor at Rome, who claims the triple Crown of Heaven and Earth and Hell, as Heir to one who had not a Place where to lay his Head? Do the Cardinals, those pompous and princely Prelates, resemble the poor wandering Apostles? Or does a Mass-Book beat Like

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Likeness to any of the Gospels? What single Life did Christ or his Apostles take away, even of their Enemies and Persecutors? His pretended Vicar mas murdered Millions, chiefly the true Wor-

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How dare a Jacobite defile the facred Name of Patriotism, when he would leave the Gospel othe cruel Mercy of a Tool to the Pope, and If the Laws of Liberty to a professed Enemy to law? It was Objection fufficient against the late atruder, that he claimed upon the Right of an Dutlaw. This was his chief Claim amongst the Highlanders; and as any Fraud can cheat Saages, the Fraud of Hereditary Right (as great one as any in Popery) inspired and armed them. let the Cry of Patriotism, which was echoed as oud, was a flat Contradiction to it: But the Spiit of Faction, blinded by Rage, perceived not he Contradiction. If he meant to rule by Law. nd there founded his Right, he quitted his Title from Blood. If he adhered to his Descent rom King James, why allege a Right from Law, which King James scorned and overturned? Beides, we are already governed by Law; every Act of Government was warranted by express aw; and no Law violated or stretched in any ne Instance

THE Truth is (if Men mad with Party could to Truth) certain Chiefs who thirsted for a Share

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of Power, and could have none, till they had destroyed those who held it, were determined to overturn all Power, in order to grasp all. Their Hereditary Bondmen, proud of that infamous Tie, zealous in Proportion to their Brutality, brutal in Proportion to their Blindness, followed their Chiefs, led by the Force of Vaffalage and Hopes of Plunder. Any Bread was better than none; and the English Climate was better than their own. Their Chieftains further animated them with the Cant of Loyalty: Their Preachers (the Nonjurors and other Popish Priests) fired them with a Call from God; and the most potent Cheat was fetched from Religion.

THE Religion of Thieves and Savages, embraced upon wicked Principles, and managed by impious Guides, increases their Ardour for Robbery and other Acts of Barbarity. Their Enemies, that is, whomfoever they mean to rob, are all Egyptians; and their Leaders affure them of the high and godly Merit of spoiling the The Example of the Fews is a War-Egyptians. rant to the Highlanders, to serve the good Subjects of King George as the Fews did the naughty Subjects of King Pharaoh.

THOSE who have no Religion but what knavish Leaders teach them, had better have He who has no Religion will not do Mischief for the Sake of Religion. He whose

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Religion prompts him to Mischief, is the worse for his Religion. The Highlanders, whilst they were committing Treason and Robbery against God and the King, thought themselves serving both, and entitled to the Blood and Property of all good Subjects, who refused to commit the fame damnable Outrages. They were persuaded by their Impostors, that they themselves were all Patriots, and that it was Patriotifm to rob and kill, to overfet the Government, and to promore Confusion. They were so heated and enchanted, that whilft they were all gasping after Places, they inveighed aloud and without Meafure against Places and Placemen; meaning the present Possessors. This Trick and Cry they had long learned from the Times, and from certain difinterested Parriots, who by such Cant really meant no Advantage to the Highlanders, but only courted Help and Support from the Highlanders and all Men, nor scrupled to accept it from the Worst.

THESE wild Partizans, educated on Hills and in Caves, as fierce as Wolves, as ignorant as Cattle, were furnished with Cant, which they called Reason. They talked of Right and Usurpation, always took one for the other, and held Opinions against Fact and Sense. A miserable Mob, naked of Instruction as well as of Covering, would be Judges of all Things, Reason,

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Power and Property, would overthrow an Establishment made by the Three Estates, reverse public Wisdom, and reform by destroying. Wretches bred in Nastiness and Ignorance, and all Immorality, were to purify the State, and to restore Religion.

Such is the Spirit of Party, generally as furious as blind, as catching as Enthusiasm, and as incurable. I shall therefore here subjoin some Observations upon the Enthusiasm of Faction.

To persist in a salse Opinion is Obstinacy or Stupidity. To urge Religion for the Support of a salse Opinion is Enthusiasm or Knavery. The latter generally governs the former. The designing Man makes a Property of the weak Man, improves that Weakness to serve himself, and directs well-meaning Zeal to mischievous Ends. When a Man is once persuaded that he is moved by the Spirit of God, or serving the Cause of God by the Direction of Men that come from God, he wants no further Incentive to pursue the most daving Courses, and to do the most desperate Actions; all in Desence of such a divine Cause, and in Obedience to such divine Monitors.

A PERSON who concludes himself in the direct Road to Paradise, and intitled to the best Place in it; who sees God and Angels applauding him, and Heaven open to receive him, will avoid

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no Pain or Peril, Racks or Gibbets, in his Way thither. What is momentary Pain, even the keenest and most various, to the Joys of everlasting Blis? If present Interest and Gratification be superadded, with Power and Pre-eminence enjoyed or expected; such Happiness possessed here, together with the sweet Assurance of perfect Happiness and Glory hereafter, must transport him irrefiftibly. He is above all human Impulse, even Humanity itself. His Cause is more than human, and he thinks himself allowed, nay called, to facrifice to it whatever is human, to crush Society and to butcher Men. He considers himself as the Ally and chosen Instrument of the Almighty, and then all his Enemies are God's Enemies; whatever opposes him opposes God; and whilft he is rioting in Murder and wading in Blood, he is only fighting God's Battles, executing God's Vengeance, and shewing himself the Champion of the Lord.

THE Enthusiasm of Party is often as violent as the Enthusiasm of Superstition; either of them inslames the Heart, fills it with Wrath and Antipathies, and banishes Charity and Mercy. When both Sorts meet in the same Person, as they often do, his Madness and Fury is extreme; as he damns you from a Spirit of Fanaticism, he would hang you from a Spirit of Faction. Papists and Jacobites are dreadfully animated with this double

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Spirit of temporal and eternal Vengeance: A Spirit of which England and the whole Christian World have been often and long the bleeding Witnesses. Every Man who is not so mad as themselves and opposes their Fury, is the certain Object of it: He is a Traitor and a Heretic, worthy of a Gibbet and everlasting Torments.

In the most Catholic Countries they have opened a present Hell; nor can the infernal Spirits invent a worfe; I mean the Inquisition, where human Sacrifices are daily offered; where human Bodies, after a merciles Series of ghostly Terrors and Tortures, are configned to perish alive in Flames here, and human Souls to live in eternal Flames hereafter: The most fincere Professors, fuch as cannot lye to God, nor to their Conscience, to their Bible and to common Sense, are the most constant Fuel there. The impious Managers commit a double Infult upon the Living God, by trampling upon all his Commandments, and blasphemously claim his Name and Authority, in openly defying his Word and all his Attributes. They barbarously burn God's innocent Creatures for God's holy Cause. Could they affront the good God fo much by believing that there was no God? To make him the Patron of pestilent Cruelty and Fraud, is in Effect to deny him, and worfe.

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YET many of these pernicious Deceivers are themselves deceived. They are persuaded that they ferve Heaven in these their hellish Doings; a Persuasion which makes them Tenfold more the Children of Darkness and Iniquity. least instill their Antichristian Whims into the Heads and Hearts of their dark Followers, who swallow eagerly and blindly all the glaring Forgeries of their reprobate Guides as the Dictates of the Deity, however expresly forbid and abhorred by the Deity. Tender Children and Ladies in Spain, who shed Tears for the Execution of a Murderer, exult at the canonical Murder of an Heretic, or a 7ew, burned for adhering to his Conscience and his Bible, the best and only Directors in Religion, and the only acceptable Way of worshiping God. This reversing of Religion is called Religion: Christian Charity is extinct; Enthusiasts are gratified, and Antichristian Impostors prosper.

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THE Cause of King James and of Popery was one and the same. He strove to introduce Popery, and Popery always produces an Expulsion of Protestants. He overthrew the Laws, and set up Tyranny. As a Papist and a Tyrant, he pursued the Destruction of Englishmen. Upon what Principles could an Englishman defend him, as many of them did? By no Principle of Reason, but by something much more powerful.

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with

with them, a Spirit of Faction and Enthusiasm. They alleged his Hereditary Right, because he had Kings for his Predecessors. Has any Man any Right to Perjury and Usurpation? Have not all Men a Right of Self-preservation, to defend themselves from Deftruction, and to disable the Deftroyer? A dumb Man cannot be Succeffor to an Orator, nor a Lunatic to a Professor of Law or Divinity. King James's Tyranny was political Lunacy, a worse Qualification than natural Dumbness. There are hereditary Profesfors of Divinity in Germany; but I never heard that one of them, though born mute, or falling into Lunacy, had a Right to act for himself, and to read Lectures in Theology.

THE only natural Way of defending that weak, bewitched Prince, was what I once heard offered by a Country Gentleman, unnaturally a Jacobite, for he had a great Estate. He concluded all his Arguments with the best, and confirmed it by a warm Oath, "That he was to have " gone Ambassador to Spain if King James had

continued to reign in England."

THE keenest Zealots for King Fames, such as were the foremost in all Plots to restore him, had, at his first Flight, when he was taken as a Fugitive at Rochester, approved themselves his most fanguinary Enemies. When it was debated in Council at the Cockpit, how he should be treated, treat iuro his C ther

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treated, a Brace of Bishops, afterwards high Nonjurors, and, in their own Conceit, Confessors for his Cause, proposed to have him used as his Father had been used.

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His Cause was never the better nor the worse for their Testimony, passionate and selfish, first and last. In both Humours, however repugnant to one another, the Prelates probably thought themselves warranted by Religion, as all Enthusiasts do. For Enthusiasm is never without its selfish Side; and its interested Views are not always confined to Heaven alone, though their Hopes there still terminate in dear Self.

THE Indian Bramans, the greatest Martyrs to voluntary Mortification upon Earth, entertain most selfish and ambitious Hopes in all that they painfully fuffer. In all their Flights and Excesses of Penance, hanging by the Hair of the Head upon the Branches of Trees; or upon fharp Iron Hooks fastened in their Flesh, till the Hold be torn, and their Bodies drop; always naked; often starving; never fitting down; for Years together constantly exposed to all the Elements; scorched by a burning Sun; devoured by Insects; at the Mercy of Beasts of Prey; their Limbs painfully difforted into unnatural Postures, and never suffered to return to their former Polition; they all the while foster the weening Confolation of revisiting the World after Death, under the

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fublime Characters of great Lords and Princes, higher or lower, according to the Degree of their former Penance.

THERE are Persons now alive, who remember several English Bramans, living under strict and lasting Penance for King Fames; some who had laid themselves under a Curse, never to change their Clothes; others never to shave their Beards or Heads, till He regained his Crown. So that you might have feen Men covered with Hair; others with no Covering at all; all comforting themselves with a glorious and speedy Deliverance from their present Roughness and Nakedness. For, I do not remember any Jacobite, though ever so well reconciled to Razors and Taylors, but he was within three Months at furthest of the Pretender and Preferment. The Experience and Disappointments of half a Cen. tury have not been able to cure them of their Hopes. Enthusiasm is a Frensy: Time, Facts and Reason are no Remedies against it. Whilst the Enthusiast lives he believes, and sometimes adores his Idol as alive, long after 'tis dead. The Duke of Monmouth was confidently believed by many to be alive Forty Years after he had lost his Head; and probably some believe so still.

DISTRESS naturally leads to Enthusiasm:
Oppresson and Persecution are its common Parents, It is roused by favourite Hopes disappointed,

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pointed, or eagerly entertained; by lasting Refentment, or by any other fettled Passion. The enthusiastic Spirit, an Hundred Years ago, which fpread so fast, assumed so many Shapes, and did fuch Wonders in all Shapes, was first raised by the Tyranny of the Court, and the Cruelty of the hot Clergy. 'Twas to a Laud that the Nation owed an Oliver. The Puritans, mercilefly used, applied ardently to God to deliver them from an. oppressive Government and a domineering vindictive Priesthood. As they thought their Cause just and pious, their Sufferings barbarous and irreligious, they came to have Hopes, then Confidence, at last firm Affurance, that the God of Mercy would fuccour godly Sufferers. No wonder that they were glad to help him to the Means and to become his ready Instruments to help themselves.

THENCEFORWARD all their Doings were the Lord's Doings; they themselves were his only People and Favourites; To oppose them was to oppose God, though their Ways were far from resembling his Ways. They particularly persecuted others as bitterly, as if they themselves had never suffered the Bitterness of Persecution, which is every-where the Bane of Religion, and the Resuge of Impostors, at best of Enthusiasts.

SUCH were the Roundheads, who, however, as they preserved a good Outside, Sobriety and fair Appearances, gained popular Credit and Sway, partly from the opposite Deportment of the Clergy, who had long behaved with great Haughtiness and little Exactness. Perhaps it is well that they had not behaved better. Had they added Strictness of Life and laborious Preaching to their detestable and enslaving Doc. trines, England might have been under Slavery still, as it was for many Years to the bigotted Prince whom they mocked with the Name of Martyr; which Name was a Confession, that he perished by trusting to their wicked Doctrine and supporting their ridiculous Chimeras.

THE suffering Cavaliers, of course, turned Enthusiasts too, but Enthusiasts of another Sort. They were enraged to see their Adversaries prospering and victorious. They therefore, in the Heat of their Resentment and their Cups, used to treat the Almighty very opprobriously, and even with Execrations, for deserting the Church and Monarchy, in favour of Fanatics and Republicans. They little apprehended, that they themselves were then behaving like Fanatics possessed. Fanaticism is never on one Side. The best Apology that can be made for Land, and for his Brethren in Bigotry and Spirit, is, that they were as great Fanatics as every persecuted; for all Perse

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Persecution is Fanaticism or Imposture: At best it is terrible Extravagance! Consciences are no more to be shaped than Air and Weather. When Charles the First pleaded his Conscience (as he did in the Affair of Episcopacy) he forgot how little he had regarded that Plea from Thousands, in Points of at least equal Tenderness. But few Men are so religious or reasonable as to allow what all Men plead, with Reason and

Christianity on their Side.

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AFTER the Restoration the same mad merciles Spirit seized the hot Clergy again, though they had been undone by it before. In treating the Diffenters as Fanatics they shewed themselves raging Fanatics, and were the blind Instruments of Popery to destroy both Church and Disfenters. Their Zeal and Declamations for Paffive Obedience to a Prince inwardly a Papist, outwardly a Profligate, and passionate for Tyranny, were Flights of Madness and Enthusiasm, if they were in earnest: If they were not, they merit a worse Character. All the shocking Violences of his Reign were not only defended. but hallowed. So were those of his Brother, till the poor undifferning Sovereign, trusting to this very Doctrine, like a flaming Enthusiast for Popery and Tyranny, touched the Altar. Then, and not till then, they who had feen, with Unconcern, nay, with Approbation, Law and Liberty

berty destroyed, Life and Property seized, by mere Will, became Enthusiasts to Interest, and gave up the Monarch, or rather preached him down.

How the same Set of Enthusiasts (for I fpeak only of the violent, the perfecuting and the lawless) behaved in the next Reign, with what dreadful Contempt of their Oaths and Deliverer, I forbear to explain here, as I shall hereafter explain it. The best that can be said for them, is, that they who had been fierce Enthufiasts for Popish and Arbitrary Princes, became Enthufiafts, more fierce, if possible, against a zealous Protestant Prince, scrupulously defending the Protestant Religion and the Laws, and the Restorer of both.

In the late Reign the same devilish lawless Spirit of Enthusiasm made terrible Efforts, and had nigh produced as terrible Events, abolished the Protestant Succession, and restored Tyranny

and Popery.

WHAT has revived the same Attempt at this Day, but the Dream, the Enthusiasm of Hereditary Right? Who have revived it but Enthufiasts, zealous to support it, at the Expence of Religion and Liberty, and the utter Overthrow of the Nation? They were Enthusiasts intoxicated with their own Merit, transported with Ambition, urged by Necessity; implacable Exiles; Exil fine ed; own bert cutio fery Hon

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Exiles; forfeited Traitors eager to be restored; fine Titles and Preferments, all extremely wanted; Laws of their own making; a King of their own crowning; Plenty in room of Penury; Liberry and Ease instead of Flight, Gaols and Executions; Diftress changed into Prosperity; Mifery into Happiness; Gloominess into Gaiety; Honours cancelling Difgrace; all good Things

wanted, into all good Things poffeffed!

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WHAT an inchanting Prospect! Well may it have roused the needy Clans; opened their cold Huts; prompted ragged Heroes to arm and eats to espouse fanatic, but lucrative Loyalty; to draw the Broad Sword, to brace the Target, to promise themselves a Southern Canaan, and to destroy all who opposed such a glorious Adventure. What could be more tempting, than to gain a comfortable Covering and some Cows, or Money to buy them, by restoring Loyalty, and making their Fortune in the Cause of God; a Cause espoused by the Pope, supported by France and Spain, and thus recommended to 3 Free Protestant Nation?

I SHALL illustrate the Whole of this Head with the Example of a Highland Gentleman, bred to Arms, and in Hereditary Principles. At the Head of a Party of his Clan, all armed, he invaded several Farms at some Distance, plundered them of all, and particularly drove off all

the Cattle. He was taken, tried and executed, in spight of all that he could urge in his Justification: For, at his Trial, this pleasant Gentle. man Robber, not only pleaded Not guilty, but persevered in this his Plea to the last, even at the Gallows: He was hanged in obstinate Innocence, and in his own Opinion died a Martyr. He said that he had made fair War, openly in Arms, with a Piper before him. Perhaps too he had the Chevalier's Commission in his Pocket, as other such innocent Robbers have had since.



NUMBER XXXII.

The Letter of Monsieur D'Argenson to Mynheer Van Hoey, and that of the Mynheer to the Duke of Newcastle, paraphrased.

THERE can never be too much Justice done by Englishmen, to the Person and late Personmance of that wonderful Statesman and Patriot to his Country, Mynheer Van Hoey. Sure I am, that the following Paraphrase will appear

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pear a just Representation of the French Minister's Letter to him; such a Letter as no Minister but a French Minister could have written; nor even a French Minister have ventured to have written to any foreign Minister, but Mynheer Van Hoey. The French Letter is indeed truly French, a complete Specimen of French Insolence and French Pedantry, and hath not its Fellow in History, nor even amongst the Epistole Obscurorum Virorum.

Monsieur D'Argenson's Letter to Mynheer, or rather Monsieur, Van Hoey, in genuine English.

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l appear THE King has commanded me to write to you, as the only proper Neutral Minister, either capable or willing to oblige his Majesty upon so nice and unheard of a Trial. Indeed his Majesty does not consider your Excellency as a Neutral Ambassador, but rather as a Natural Advocate for him and his Interest.

EVERY body knows, Monsieur, at least you do, that the young Pretender is the King's Coufin, though the English Nation allow his Father to be Nobody's Coufin, as his real Parents were unknown, and his pretended Parents were Out-

laws.

laws. Now as the English Troops have gained some Advantage over him, by destroying many Thousands of his invincible Followers, and rout. ing them all, at the desperate Expence of near Fifty killed on the other Side, this young Prince, who had the true Courage to despife Danger so much as never to appear in it, is by it intitled to the Fa. vour of all Powers who can esteem him for it, especially to the Favour of the King of England, whom he only strove to dethrone. Moreover, the brave English Nation cannot but shew high Affection to that wandering Prince their Countryman, whom they do not own, one so personally mild as to fight with no Man that would fight with Him; one who advanced fo daringly whilf there was no Opposition, and so tenderly shunned the Sight of Blood.

THESE, Monsieur, are unanswerable Reasons for Mercy, and even for Generosity towards this harmless brave young Prince, especially from the King of Great Britain, who had nothing to fear from him but the Loss of his Life and Crown, with the Liberties, Wealth and Blood of his Subjects. The same powerful Arguments must have equal Force in procuring Pardon to the Adherents of the said young Prince, as they did no more than rebel, and only endeavoured to overthrow a naughty Constitution, and to spoil and

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and subdue English Republicans, for the Service of France their good Friend and Ally.

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IT was therefore but natural in them, and their Duty, to follow the faid young Prince's Standard, fet up by France. That young Prince has to urge in his own Behalf, that when the Duke of Cumberland attacked and overturned that Standard, the above brave Prince never once appeared to support it, but behaving like his genuine Ancestors, and yielding to his and their great Complaifance and Humanity, haftened with Horror from the Uproar of Slaughter and a bloody Field. What though his Followers broke the Laws and defied their Sovereign and the Living God? It was all done in a Time of Confusion, which they themselves had raised: It is therefore reasonably hoped, that these poor Rebels, the more to be pitied for being implacable, will be subjected to no Prosecution or Rigour.

THE King desires you, Monsieur, to reprefent to the English Ministry the great Inconveniency it will be to the French King, if his Coufin be imprisoned and the Rebels hanged; as neither He nor They have done more than was for the Advantage and Glory of that King. If they have forfeited their Lives by the Laws of England, yet his Majesty hopes to find nothing worse than Pardon and Benignity towards them from the King of Great Britain, whom they

strove,

strove, by the Aid of the French King, to sacrifice to France and Popery. It will be highly generous in his Britannic Majesty, to extend the urmost Lenity to such who attempted to dethrone him, in Justice to a Family which does not exist in the English Annals, but a Family espoused by the French and the Highlanders.

Bur if, contrary to the Expectation and Interest of France, the faid young Prince be laid in Durance, or his worthy Adherents be hanged, it is easy to apprehend that the French King will be angry; that he will do, what he has al. ready done, and is doing daily, even all the Harm he can to the King of England; that if the King of England pretend to hinder him from doing more, and will not fo much as pardon his implacable Enemies, the good Emissaries of France, still zealously bent to fet France against the King of England; then will the French Forces, during the War, certainly kill all the English, who will let them. It is too certain, Monsieur, that if the English King do not spare the English and Scotch Rebels, raised, animated, and fed by France, it will discourage all Rebels in every Country in Europe, either to ferve or to trust France, whenever she has Occasion to raise Rebellion; and will therefore be a bad Example fet to all Europe against France. The King of England cannot but know, what a fincere Stuar Engli

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England to France.

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nre No Man, Monsieur, is fitter, no Frenchman is fitter, than yourself, to act this extraordinary Part, for the Honour of France. Your long Partiality to France; your known Zeal for any Peace which may be most for the Honour of France; and your wonderful Talents, so long the Admiration of all Europe, as well as of your own Country, will rouse your uncommon Spirit and Eloquence upon this important French Project.

Your Excellency, Monsieur, must be quick in your Application, else Dungeons, Axes and Halters, will be the immediate Portion of the best Friends that France has in England. Pray let me have your Answer from the English Ministry, that when that awful and profound Genius, the Monarch my Master sees it, he may set his sublime Wit to work, how to wreak more

Vengeance upon England *.

In the mean time, Monsieur, he graciously condescends to wish, that the King of England

^{*} This bodes fomething very terrible. I hope he will not fend that lively and ingenious Youth, the Dauphin, to meet the Duke of Cumberland in the Field.

may humbly submit to grant him whatever he defires, and give him particularly this Mark of Sub. mission and Awe.

A Second Letter from that uncommon Genius, Monfieur D'Argenson, to that no less uncommon Minister, Monsieur Van Hoey, directing him bow to instruct and terrify the English Ministry, upon another Affair of great Moment to France.

YOU cannot but know, Monfieur, what great and daily Advantages accrue to France from the continual Importation of English Money for French Commodities, Wines, Brandies, Silks, Brocades, Laces, Cambricks, &c. and what essential Detriment the Exportation of English Coin must be to our Enemies the English. His Majesty, who is sensible with what true Pleasure your Excellency must have observed this, commands me to defire you, to acquaint the English Ministry, how fincerely his Majesty interests himfelf in this Affair. Every body knows, that the Smugglers are his true Friends, and how much his Honour and Profit is concerned to protect their Persons, and to study their Prosperity. Now, as there are certain hard and unreasonable Laws fub-

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fublishing in England against these his good Friends and Consederates, who only seek their own Advantages in a Trade which they bravely risk their Lives and Fortunes to carry on; and as they are, for such their brave and desperate Behaviour, intitled to the Favour of all brave Men, the King my Master reasonably hopes, that all the said hard Laws against them will be suspended; that a Practice which is only pernicious to the Trade and Interest of England, may not be abolished or even rendered useless, nor the resolute Followers of it be subjected to the Rigor of Prosecution.

THESE, Sir, are cogent Reasons to abolish the Laws against Smugglers; to soften the King. and Parliament of England in their Favour, and to procure them all Tenderness from the brave-English Nation, which they have the Courage to defy and to rob. They do but follow the Impulses of their Wants and Industry, and feek the Glory of being Rich at the Expence of their. Country. Whilft they are under fuch potent Temptations to break the Laws and the Peace. and to terrify and command the Coasts, they are furely intitled to the just Admiration of all Frenchmen, and to the Commiseration and Generosity of all Englishmen. It will be a particular Mark of Generosity in his Britannic. Majesty, to shew Lenity to such courageous Of-VOL. IV. fenders,

fenders, who rob his Revenue, kill his Officen, and spurn his Authority under foot.

But if, contrary to all Expectation, Smugglers be punished, and Smuggling suppressed, then will the King of France be angry and disappointed, and frown, and threaten to hurt England more than he can: And it is a melancholy Truth, Sir, that if Severity be used against English Smugglers, it will discourage Smugglers all over Europe from assisting and inriching France, by hurting and exhausting their own Country.

THE King of England cannot but know the fincere Friendship the French King bears to the Smugglers, and to all other English Criminals and Traitors, who have served him so usefully

against their Native Country.

It is and Industry, and to display your matchless Eloquence and Piety, upon this great Point, so interesting to France. Your Excellence will please to be quick; else Smuggling may be checked, and Smugglers imprisoned. His Majesty, ever fond of Glory and universal Submission, pants to see your Answer from the English Ministry, that he may be prepared to support his Power by protecting Smugglers and Outlaws, as well as in exciting and employing them for the Honour of his Court and Reign, all over the World.

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Yet he truly wishes, that the Crown of England may be so courteous and wise, as, for the Honour of France, to spare Smugglers.

I HAVE the Honour to be, with profound

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N.B. It is whispered at Paris pretty confidently, and universally believed there, that Monfieur D'Argenson, thinking nothing too arduous for his Abilities, especially when assisted by those of Mynheer Van Hoey, intends, when he has gained, or rather commanded, his Point for the Rebels and Smugglers, to require a Cessation of the Penal Laws in England against Papists, and then an instant Restoration of Popery.

The incomparable Letter of that inimitable Statesman, Mynheer Van Hoey, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

My LORD,

I HAVE the Honour to transmit to your Excellency, a Letter from Monsieur D'Argenson to me; a Letter containing such a Strain of Politics as none but a refined French Politician could have sent to me; and I am fond of the Writer, and pleased with the Drift of it. It is to apply to the Protestant King of Great Britain, the R 2

good Ally of the States General, my Masters, in behalf of the Popish Pretender to his Throne, and of the Pretender's Adherents, the Rebels; since they have been defeated by the Duke of Cumberland, in their Attempts to dethrone the King his Father, to extinguish the Line of Hanover, and to inslave the English, all by the deep Counsels and Succours of France.

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THE French Ministers, who have long known me to be their Friend, and treated me differently from all Foreign Ministers whatsoever, as indeed they have found my Behaviour different from that of all other Ministers; have done me the Credit to trust me with what no other Minister would undertake, or be asked to undertake.

THEY know how long and zealously I have contended, that all Nations should implicitly submit to make Peace with France, because otherwise France would never have done making arbitrary War upon all Nations. They therefore judge me sit to forward the Commands of France to the King of England, for shewing Favour to the young Pretender, because he had the Courage, by the Persuasion and Assistance of France, to attempt to dethrone the King of England; the Courage to submit to go upon that French Exploit, to venture his Person in a single Ship, to seize the Royal Revenue, where-ever he found it unguarded; nay, the Courage to behold the utter

without once heading or rallying them, and to fcorn Danger so much as never to appear in it. For the same Reasons, equal Favour is by France expected to the Rebels, who did nothing but by the Assistance and Dictates of France.

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THESE, my Lord, are ftrong French Arguments why the King of England should favour brave Rebels, prompted by France to destroy him. I wish I had Eloquence to convince all Mankind, that the best Defence against all public Crimes, is to pardon all public Criminals; and that the surest way to secure Princes against Rebellion, is to spare and encourage Rebels.

INDEED different Measures and Maxims prevail in France, where Gallies, Banishment, Dungeons, Racks and Wheels, support the Throne, and awe the Seditious, and are duly exercised even against Opinions and Writings. But it is the Policy and Study of France, that the same Prerogative and Measures should not prevail in England. Monsieur D'Argenson well knows how much it imports the Interest and Sasety of France, that your Court should be kept in due Awe by his Court, and return upon it none of its own Measures.

IT is for this Reason, my Lord, that Monfieur D'Argenson expects from your Excellency a placid Compliance with this his Demand, and with

with my Request seconding the same. Here, my Lord, exert your Talents, and exhaust your Perfuasion; and then He and I will thank you. You will then be happy in having successfully obliged the French Court; and it is what is expected from the French Minister.

pected from the English Ministry.

It is wretched Policy to shed the Blood of those who would shed ours. It will be to the Glory of the King of England's Clemency, to wink at Treason, and to encourage Traitors, brave unhappy Men, such as the French Council will unwillingly see executed, for their Attachment to France, and for their laudable Efforts to serve France. Consider, my Lord, that Courage is called Virtue, and therefore they were virtuous in rebelling. Can the heroic King of England, can the brave English Nation, blame such Virtue?

PRAY, my Lord, behold the young Pretender and his Adherents in this Light. The young Man would have conquered England for the Good of England, dethroned the King out of Humanity, and inflaved the English for their Glory. Such was his harmless Heroism, such his Clemency; if the King of England will duly return his Clemency, it will be acceptable to France.

I own I am rash in thus acquainting your Excellency with what your Excellency knew

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before. But I am performing a Task very interesting to me, considering from whence it comes. Let these two Kings contend equally together, the King of France in pushing with all his Might to give England another King; and the King of England in submitting to France. May the Former carry all his Views, so salutary to all Europe! And may the Latter be sensible of this, and acquiesce in it! May they both thus earn everlasting Praise, the one in awing all Christendom, and the other for permitting and encouraging him!

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THE surprising late Correspondence between the French Ministry and the Dutch Minister Van Hoey, is nothing wonderful. They know Him, though he does not seem to know Them; and his boasted Credit with Them, is, I dare say, intirely conformable to their Opinion of Him: Nor has any Ministry in Europe a different Opinion of him. Sure I am, that the English Ministry have not.

As to Monsieur D'Argenson, he has made himself the just Wonder of all Europe, as he has wisely infinuated to every State in it, that there is but one Sovereign in it; that it depends upon the Pleasure of that one, how far they shall exert their Sovereign Power; and upon his Condescension, whether they shall exert any. Methinks I rejoice to find such a singular Minister at the

Head

Head of the French Councils; as I did, a few Years ago, to find that profound Statesman, Broglio, at the Head of the French Armies in Germany; a Statesman so long the diverting Admiration of the English, whilst he had the Honour of representing the French Politicians here, and entertaining the English Court; a Function in which he was not unequally affished by his Lady, Madame L' Ambassadrice.

THE Talents of Monsieur D'Argenson seem to be exactly of a Piece with those of the Bishop of Beauvais, in the Regency of Anne of Austria, the Queen-Mother of France. He was her Almoner, and so much in her good Graces, that at first he was considered as prime Minister, and even gave Audience as such: A Station in which he foon shewed his amazing Qualifications, especially to the Dutch Ambassa. dor, who, upon some particular Application or Memorial from the States-General to the faid Bishop, was smartly answered by that deep French Politician, that if the Dutch Nation expected any Affistance or Countenance from France, they must forthwith, and, de bon Cour, all turn Roman Catholics.

I THINK the profound Bishop has left at least one genuine Successor in Monsieur D'Argenson, who has lately given an equal Specimen of his equally signal Abilities.